

# **SERVICE MANUAL**

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**AKAI TAPE DECK**

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**MODEL**

**X-150D**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

I	SPECIFICATIONS .....	1
II	MEASURING METHOD .....	2
III	LOCATION OF CONTROLS.....	4
IV	DISASSEMBLY OF TAPE TRANSPORT UNITS & AMPLIFIERS .....	5
V	TRANSPORT MECHANISM .....	7
VI	MECHANISM ADJUSTMENT.....	10
VII	AMPLIFIER ADJUSTMENT .....	12
VIII	MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES .....	14
IX	REPLACEMENT PARTS TABLE .....	15
X	EXPLODED VIEW OF COMPONENT PARTS .....	18
XI	TROUBLE SHOOTING CHART .....	25
XII	SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM .....	29
XIII	CONNECTING DIAGRAM .....	30

# I. SPECIFICATIONS

**STYLE** : Portable  
**WEIGHT** : 30.8 lbs (14.0 kg)  
**DIMENSIONS** : 13-1/2" (H) x 13-1/2" (W) x 9" (D)  
 340 H x 340 W x 230 D mm  
**POWER**  
**SUPPLY** : 100, 110, 120, 200, 220, 240 V.A.C.  
**RECORDING**  
**SYSTEM** : Inline 4-track stereo, monaural playback.  
**TAPE SPEED** : 3 speeds..... 1-7/8, 3-3/4 and 7-1/2 ips  
 15 ips optional  
**TAPE SPEED**  
**DEVIATION** : Less than  $\pm 1.5\%$  at all tape speeds.  
**WOW AND**  
**FLUTTER** : Less than 0.15% R.M.S. at 7-1/2 ips.  
**PLAYBACK**  
**ONLY** : Less than 0.25% R.M.S. at 3-3/4 ips.  
 Less than 0.35% R.M.S. at 1-7/8 ips.  
**FREQUENCY**  
**RESPONSE** : 30 to 23,000 cps (Hz) at 7-1/2 ips.  
 30 to 18,000 cps (Hz) at 3-3/4 ips.  
 30 to 9,000 cps (Hz) at 1-7/8 ips.  
**SIGNAL TO**  
**NOISE RATIO** : Better than 50 db.  
**DISTORTION** : Within 2% at 1,000 cps (Hz) recording.  
**(TOTAL HARMONICS)**  
**CROSS-TALK** : Less than -65 db (Monaural)  
 Less than -43 db (Stereo)  
**INSULATION**  
**RESISTANCE** : More than 50 M.Ohms.  
**INSULATION**  
**DURABILITY** : 1,000 V.A.C. for more than one minute duration.  
**ERASE RATIO** : Less than -70 db for all tracks.  
**POWER CON-**  
**SUMPTION** : 55 VA  
**EQUALIZA-**  
**TION** : Correct equalization for playback of  
 tapes recorded to the NAB curve.  
**FAST FORWARD**  
**AND REWIND**  
**TIME** : 90 seconds using 1,200 feet tape at 50  
 cps (Hz) 75 seconds at 60 cps (Hz).  
**OUTPUT**  
**LEVEL** : 1.228 V (0 VU) at using 1,000 cps (Hz)  
 0 VU recorded tape.  
**OUTPUT**  
**IMPEDANCE** : 15 K.Ohms  
**OUTPUT LEVEL**  
**OF STEREO**  
**HEADPHONE** : 30~40 mV  
**OUTPUT**  
**IMPEDANCE OF**  
**STEREO**  
**HEADPHONE** : 8 Ohms  
**INPUT LEVEL**  
**LINE INPUT** : 50 mV~2.5 V

**MIC. INPUT** : 0.5 mV~20 mV  
**DIN. INPUT** : 20 mV~25 mV  
**MONITOR**  
**SYSTEM** : Can be monitored the program being  
 recorded by using.  
 Stereo headphone 8 Ohms ... Stereo  
 headphone jack  
 Crystal receiver ..... Line output jack.  
**MOTOR** : Hysteresis synchronous 2-speed motor.  
 Horse power : 1/100 HP  
 Power ratio : 85%  
 Revolution : 3,000 to 1,500 R.P.M.  
 at 50 cps (Hz)  
 3,600 to 1,800 R.P.M.  
 at 60 cps (Hz)  
 Condenser capacity : 2.8  $\mu$ F at 50 cps  
 (Hz)  
 2.0  $\mu$ F at 60 cps  
 (Hz)  
**HEADS**  
**RECORDING**  
**PLAYBACK**  
**HEAD** : Inline 4-track stereo/monaural  
 Gap ..... 0.2 microns  
 Impedance ... 1,000 Ohms at 1,000 cps  
 (Hz)  
**BIAS HEAD** : Inline 4-track stereo  
 Gap ..... 0.2 mm  
 Impedance ..... 500 Ohms at 60 Kc  
**ERASE HEAD** : Inline 4-track stereo.  
 Gap ..... 0.2 mm  
 Impedance ..... 300 Ohms at 60 Kc  
**RECORD LEVEL**  
**INDICATOR** : Vertical indication Model "A" VU  
 meter x 2  
**TRANSISTOR**  
**USED** : 2SC650 (A) x 4  
 2SC281 (B) x 4  
 2SC458 (B) x 2  
 2SC696 (J) (I) (F)  
**SILICON**  
**DIODE USED** : SW-05-01 x 5  
**REELS USED** : 7", 5", 3" reels



## II. MEASURING METHOD

### TAPE SPEED DEVIATION

1. Method involving use of pre-recorded tape.

Playback on the tape recorder to be tested tape pre-recorded at 1,000 cps  $\pm 0.1\%$  for measuring tape speed deviation. Connect the appropriate output to a frequency counter meter in order to measure the tape speed deviation from the resulting deviation of the measured frequency.

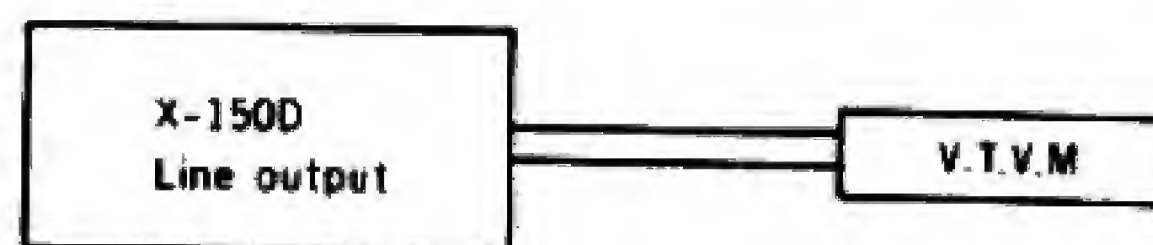
2. Method involving use of timing tape (designed for tape speed measurement).

This method utilizes a timing tape marked at intervals of 7-1/2". The running time of the tape over 60 marked section is measured in order to calculate the deviation of the tape speed. In application of this method, however, it should be borne in mind that should the timing tape stretch or contract, measurement error is inevitable, so that it is necessary to measure the total length of the tape in advance.

### WOW AND FLUTTER

Playback the 3,000 cps pre-recorded tape whose wow and flutter level is guaranteed to be smaller than 0.07% for measurement by means of a wow meter. It is also possible for a 3,000 cps sine wave to be recorded and played for measurement by means of the wow meter. In this case, however, the wow meter indicates a value as much as twice the value given in the specification on the first page.

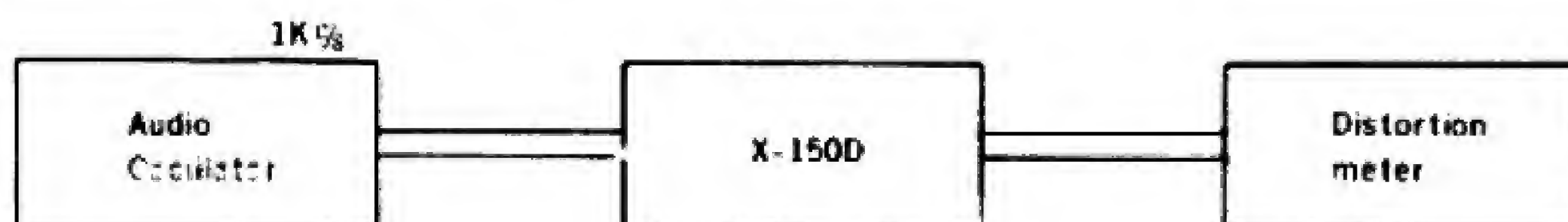
### SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO



Set the Equalizer Switch on "7-1/2 ips" position and playback a tape containing a 1,000 cps sine wave recorded at "0" VU level on a standard recorder. Connect a V.T.V.M. to the line output jack of the recorder and measure its output.

Then remove the tape and measure the noise level under the same condition. Convert into decibels each of the measured values.

### TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION FACTOR



Connect the measuring instrument as shown above, and record the 1,000 cps sine wave at "0" VU. Playback the resultant signal and measure the overall distortion factor. Measure the noise level of the tape recorder with the tape removed; connect the audio oscillator directly to the distortion meter for measurement of the distortion factor of the oscillator.

The required distortion factor may be obtained from the results of the above measurement by the following formula.

$$d_0 = d - d_1 - d_2$$

where,  $d_0$  = Required

$d$  = Overall distortion factor

$d_1$  = Noise level

$d_2$  = Distortion factor of the oscillator

(Note: New tape of particularly good quality should be used for measurement of the distortion factor.)

### POWER OUTPUT

Playback a tape containing a sine wave of 1,000 cps recorded at 0 VU on a standard recorder.

Connect a V.T.V.M. to the line output jack of the recorder and measure the voltage at the output of the recorder to be tested.

## CROSS TALK (Cross talk between the tracks)



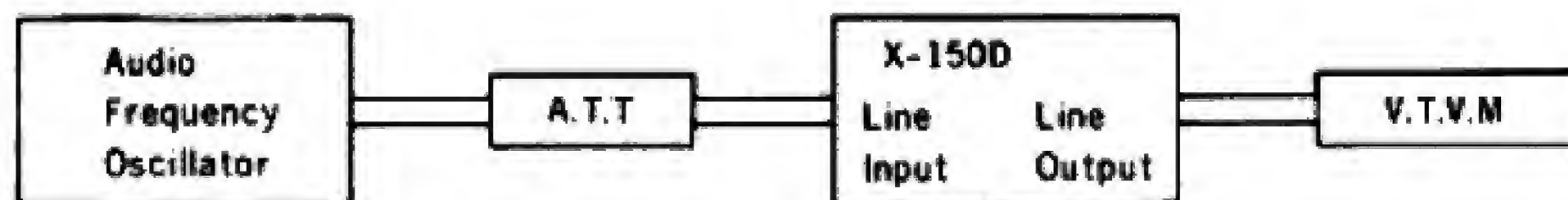
As shown in the figure, first record a 1,000 cps sine wave on track No. 3 at -3 VU level. Next, remove the 1,000 cps input signal and record under a non-input condition.

Then, playback the tape on track No. 3 and No. 1 (reversed condition of tape) through the 1,000 cps B.P.F. (Band Pass Filter, Sensitivity, ..., 1 : 1) and obtain a ratio between the two from the following formula.

$$C = 20 \log \frac{E_0}{E_2 - E_1} \text{ (db)}$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C = \text{Desired cross talk ratio (db)} \\ E_0 = 1,000 \text{ cps signal output level} \\ E_2 = 1,000 \text{ cps cross talk output level} \\ E_1 = \text{No-input signal record level} \end{array} \right.$

## FREQUENCY RESPONSE



Connect the measuring instrument as in the above diagram, and measure the frequency response in the following sequence :

### RECORD :

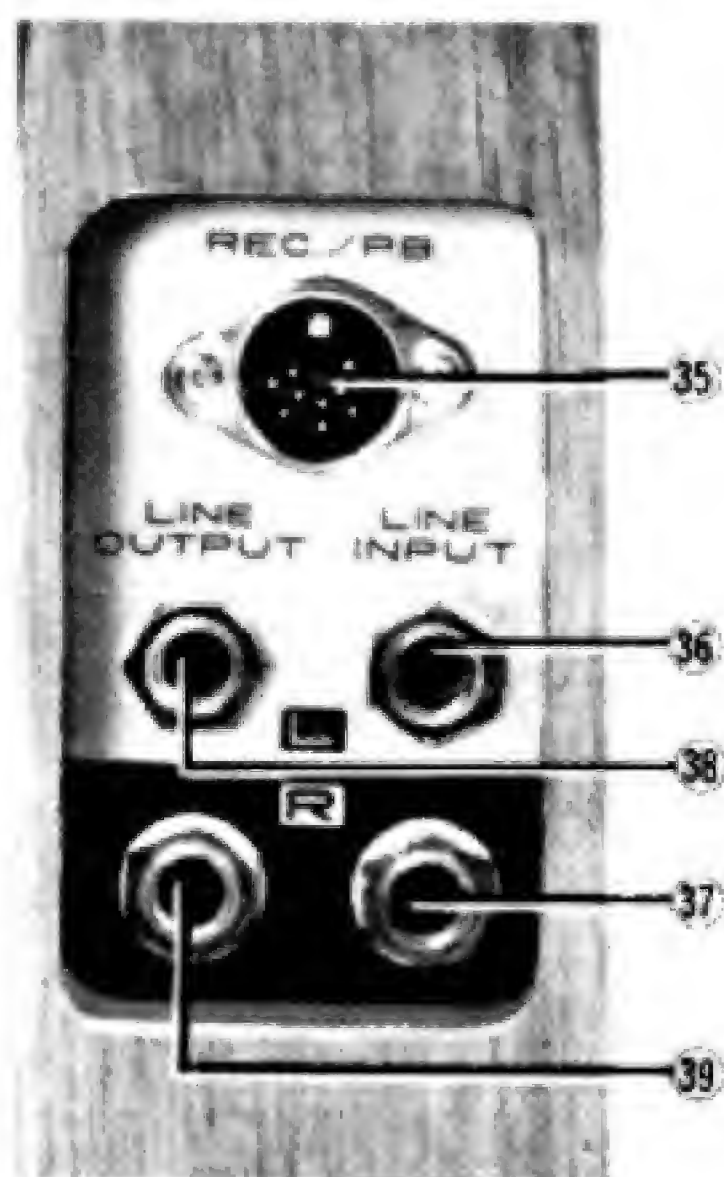
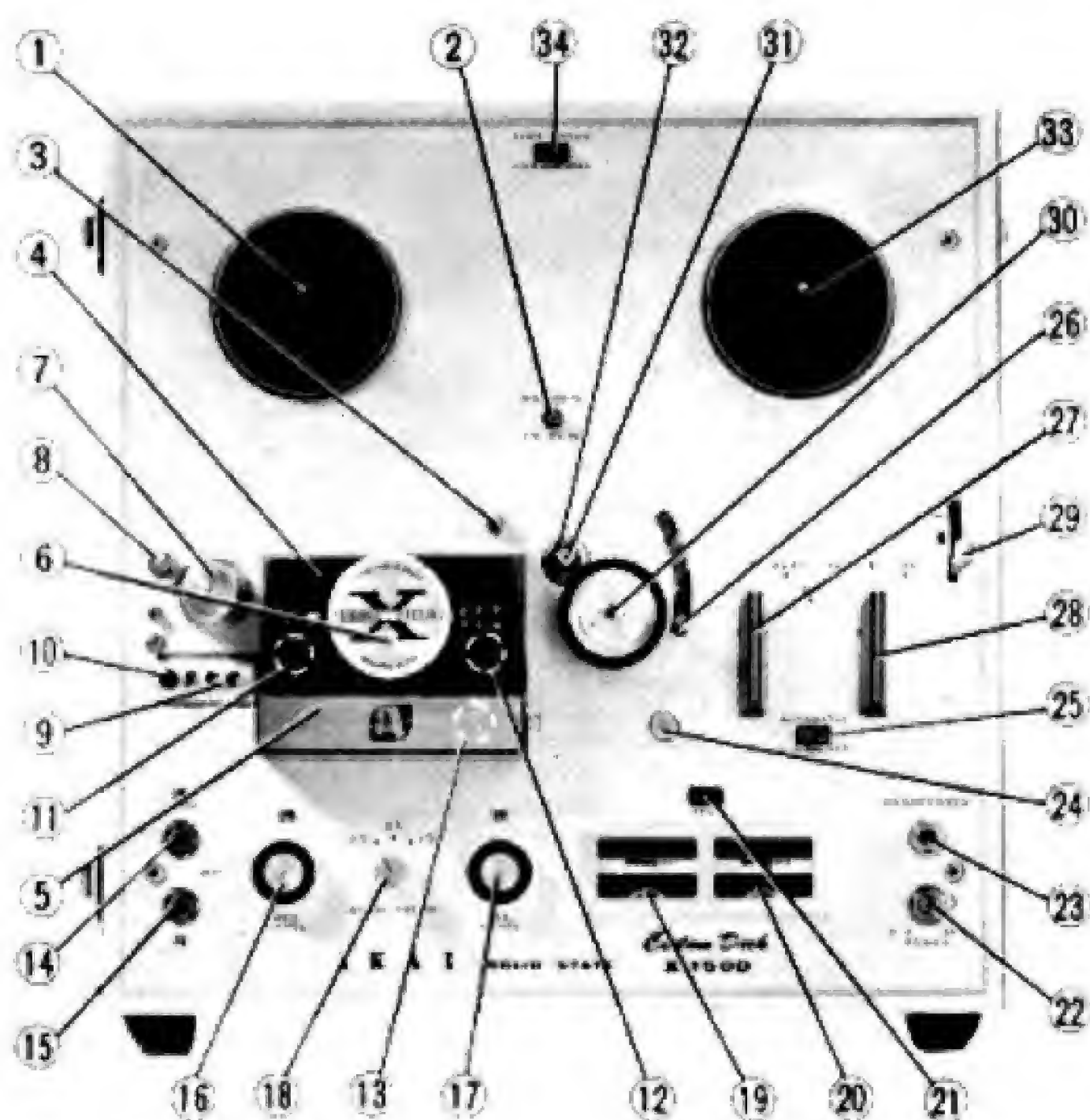
- 1) Give a sine wave of 1,000 cps to the Line Input of the recorder to be tested through an attenuator from an audio frequency generator.
- 2) Set the Record Playback Knob in to "Rec" position and adjust the line input volume so that the VU meter needle indicates "0" VU.
- 3) Under the condition described in (2), lower the input level 10 db by means of the attenuator.
- 4) Record the spot frequency in the range of 30 cps to 25,000 cps from the audio frequency generator.

### PLAYBACK :

- 5) Set the Record Playback Knob in to "Play" position.
- 6) Set the Equalizer Switch on 7-1/2" or 3-3/4" position.
- 7) Connect a V.T.V.M. to the Line output.
- 8) Playback the tape previously recorded.
- 9) Adjust the output level to "0" dbm at 1,000 cps as indicated on the V.T.V.M. by the range selector of a V.T.V.M.
- 10) Playback the recorded spot frequencies with the conditions in (9); make a memo of output level and plot the value on a graph.



### III. LOCATION OF CONTROLS



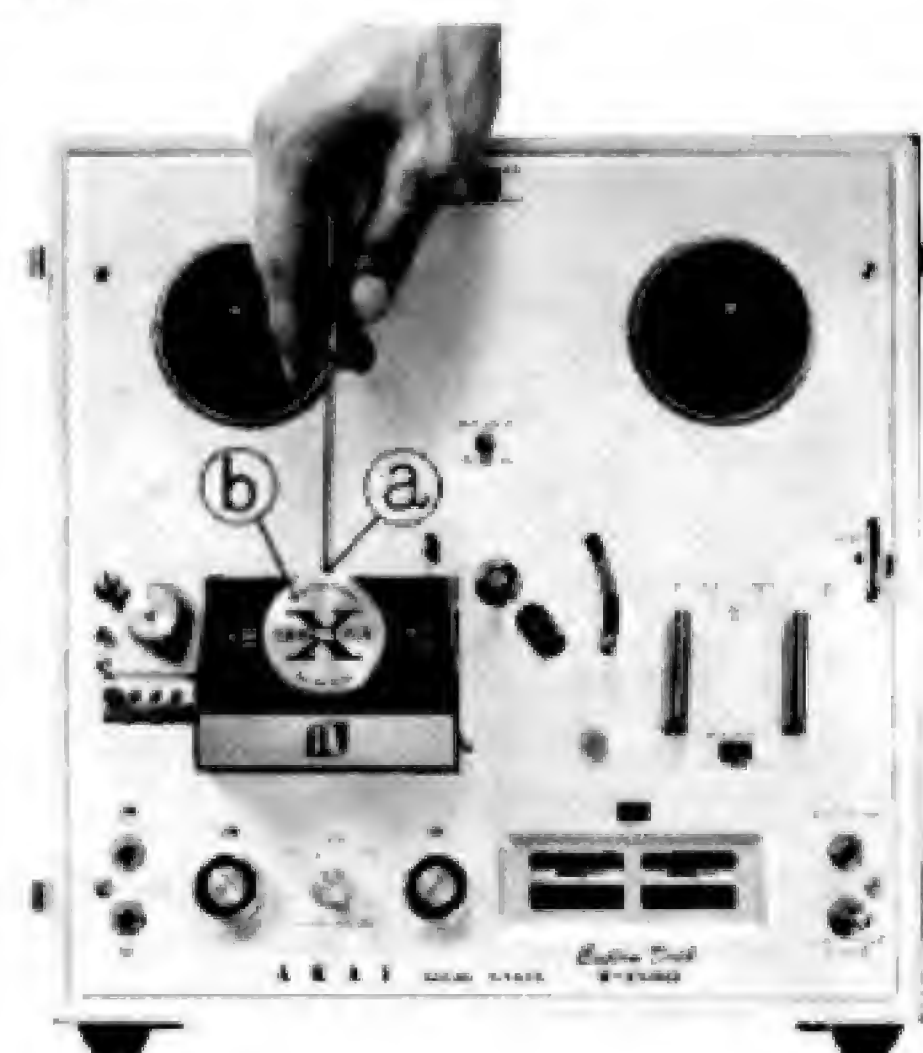
- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 Supply Reel Shaft                     | 22 Power Switch                |
| 2 Cycle Conversion Switch (A)           | 23 Stereo Headphone Jack       |
| 3 Capstan Storage Post                  | 24 Recording Safety Button     |
| 4 Head Cover (A)                        | 25 AS Switch                   |
| 5 Head Cover (B)                        | 26 AS Lever                    |
| 6 Track Selector Knob                   | 27 Record/Playback Knob        |
| 7 Tape Guide                            | 28 Fast-Forward/Rewind Knob    |
| 8 Tape Cleaner                          | 29 Instant Stop Lever          |
| 9 Index Counter                         | 30 Pinch Wheel                 |
| 10 Reset Button                         | 31 Capstan Shaft               |
| 11 Erase Head                           | 32 Capstan                     |
| 12 Recording/Playback Head              | 33 Take-Up Reel Shaft          |
| 13 Bias Head                            | 34 Speed Change Switch         |
| 14 Microphone Jack (Left)               | 35 DIN Jack                    |
| 15 Microphone Jack (Right)              | 36 Line Input Jack (Left)      |
| 16 Recording Level Control Knob (Left)  | 37 Line Input Jack (Right)     |
| 17 Recording Level Control Knob (Right) | 38 Line Output Jack (Left)     |
| 18 Equalizer Knob                       | 39 Line Output Jack (Right)    |
| 19 VU Meter (Left)                      | 40 Voltage Conversion Switch   |
| 20 VU Meter (Right)                     | 41 Fuse Post                   |
| 21 Recording Lamp                       | 42 Cycle Conversion Switch (B) |
|   | 43 AC Cord                     |

## IV. DISASSEMBLY OF TAPE TRANSPORT UNIT & AMPLIFIERS

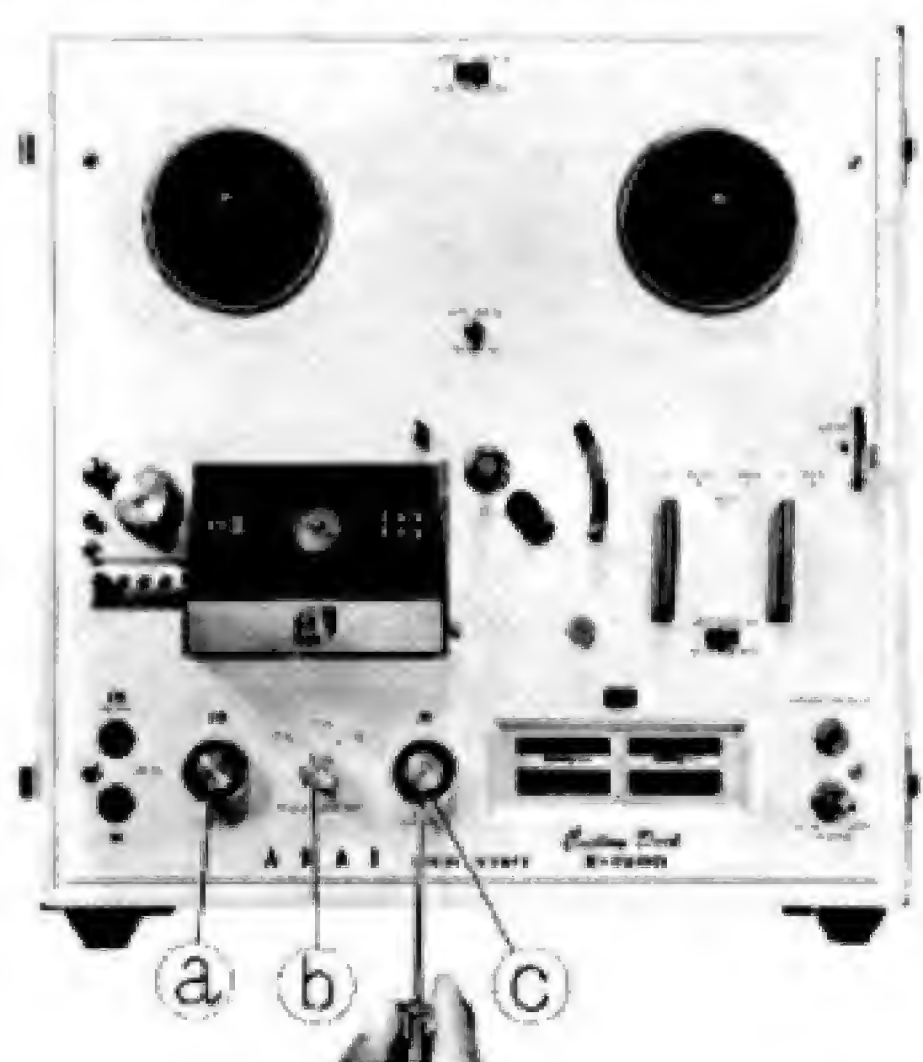
- (1) Loosen the RETAINING SCREW (a) of PINCH WHEEL (b) using a phillips-headed screw driver and remove the PINCH WHEEL by hand.



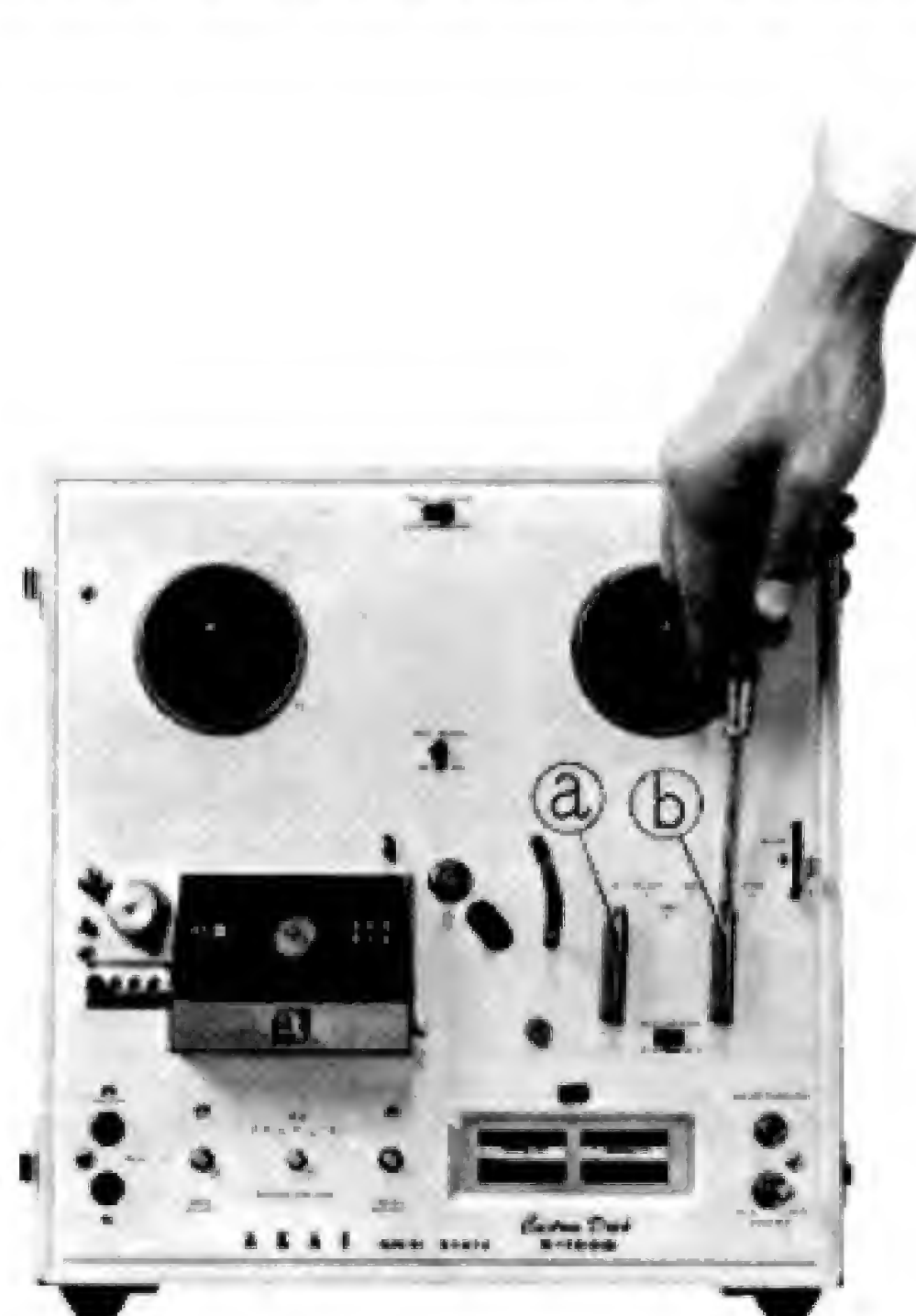
- (2) Loosen the RETAINING SCREW (b) of the TRACK SELECTOR KNOB (a) using a phillips-headed screw driver and remove the TRACK SELECTOR KNOB by hand.



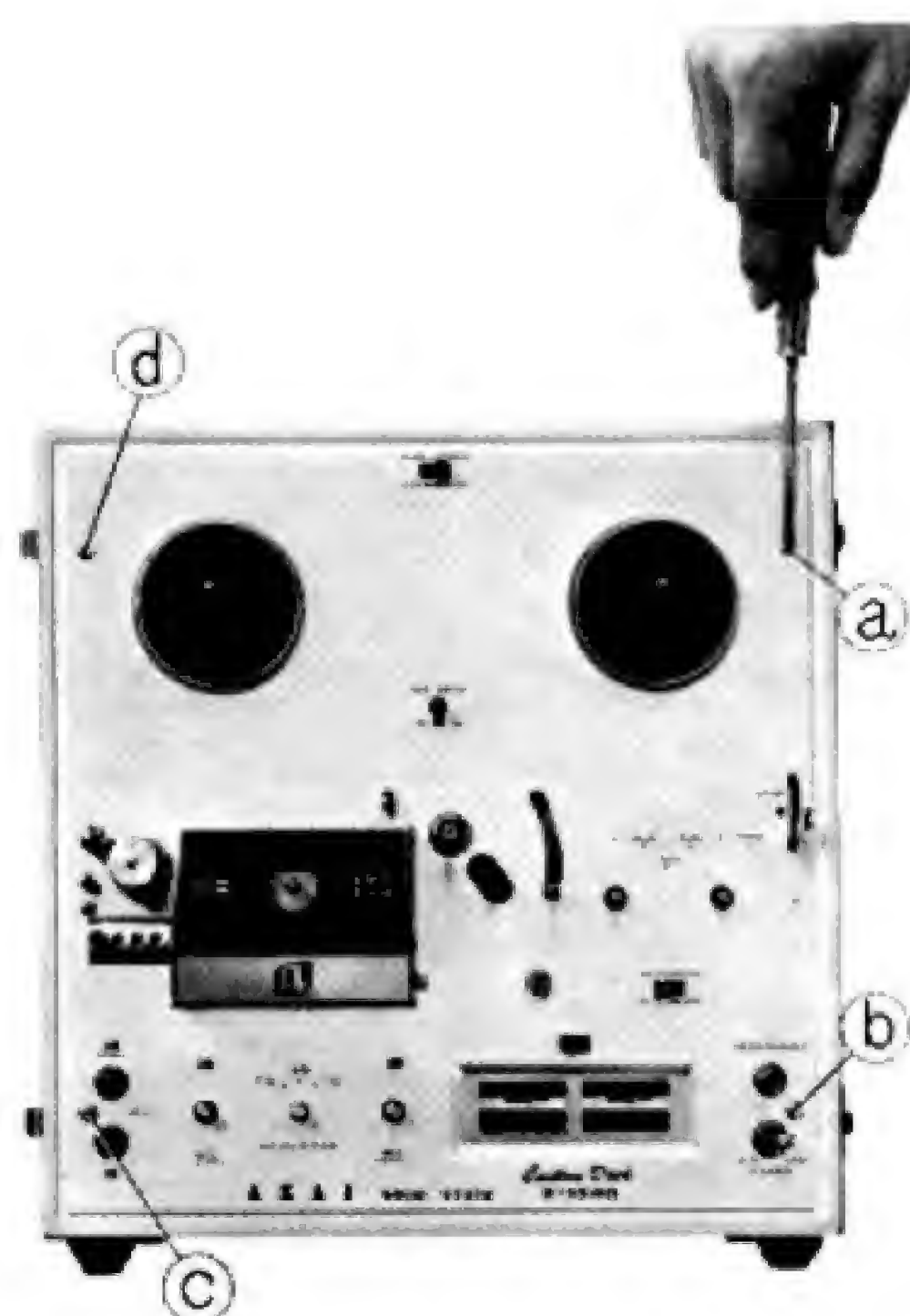
- (3) Loosen the RETAINING SCREWS of the KNOBS (a), (b) and (c) by using a minus-headed screw driver and remove the KNOBS by hand.



- (4) Loosen the RETAINING SCREWS of the DECK CONTROL KNOBS (a) and (b) by using a phillips-headed screw driver and remove the KNOBS by hand.



- (5) Loosen the SCREWS (marked from (a) to (d)) by using a phillips-headed screw driver and remove the DECK PANEL by hand.





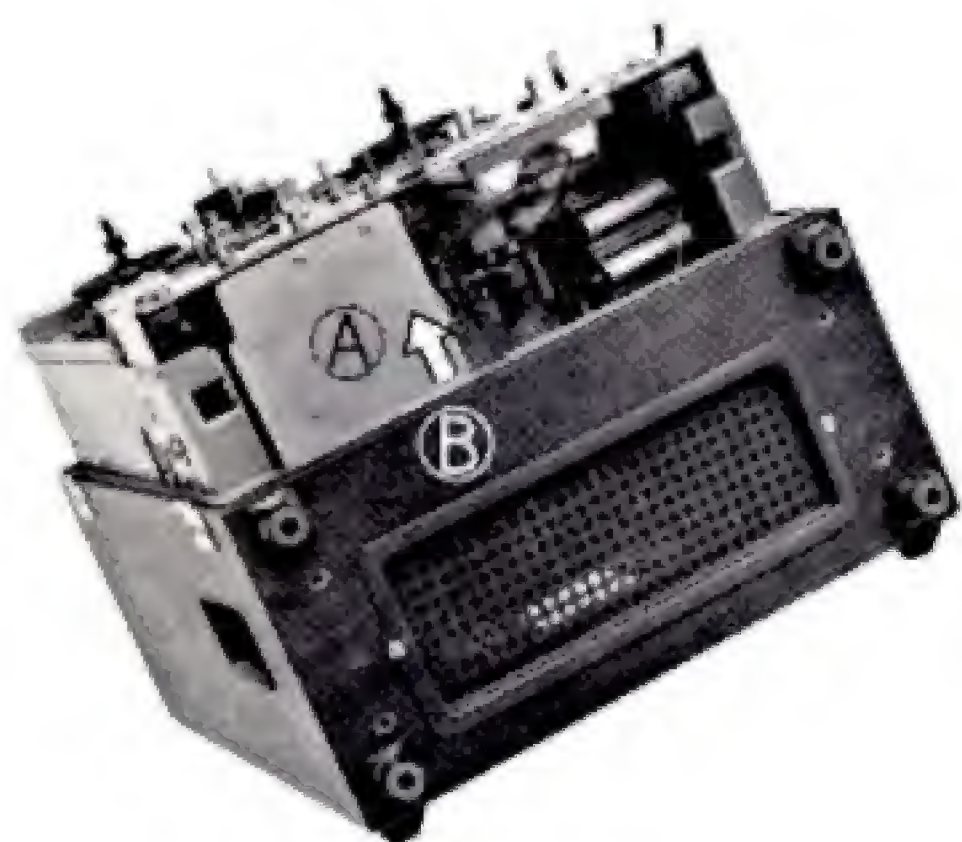
- (6) Loosen the SCREWS (marked from ㉑ to ㉔) by using a phillips-headed screw driver.



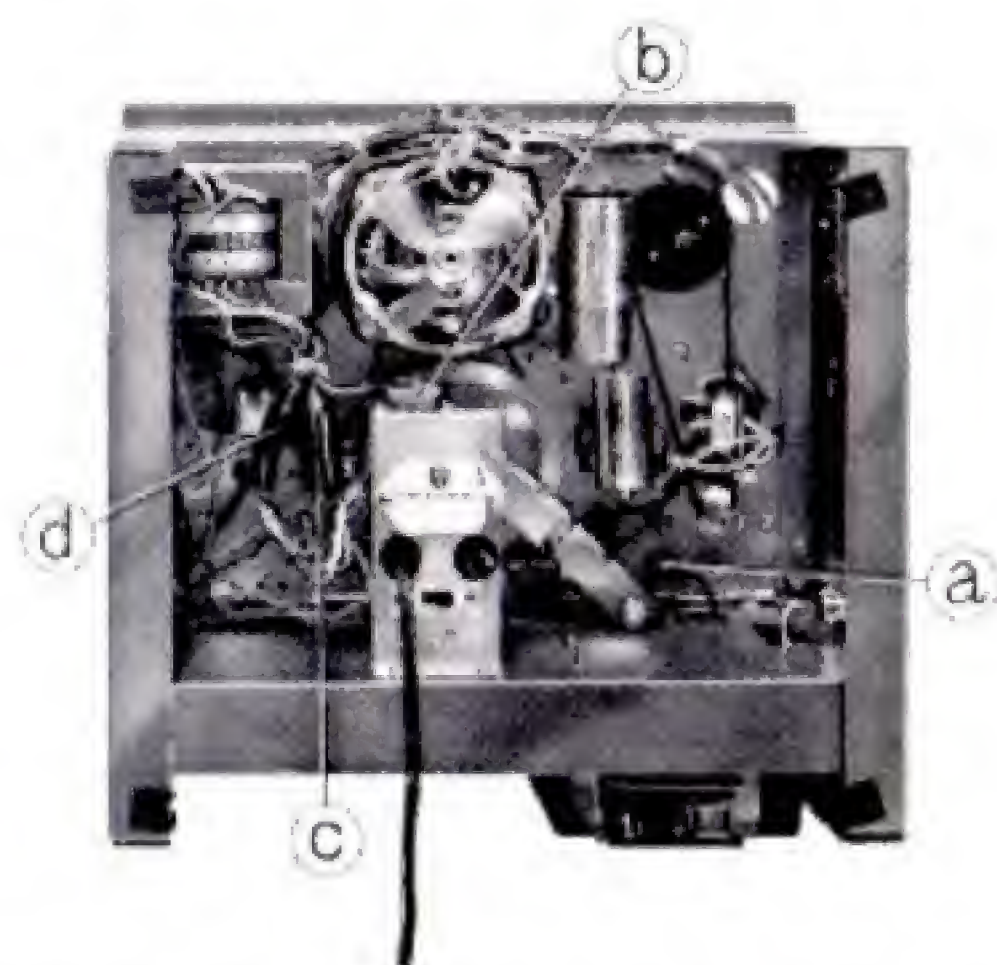
- (7) Loosen the SCREWS (marked from ㉕ to ㉘) by using a phillips-headed screw driver.



- (8) Remove the TAPE TRANSPORT MECHANISM ASSEMBLY and AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY ㉙ by slowly lifting it from the CASE ㉚ as shown in picture.



- (9) Disconnect the PLUGS (marked ㉛ to ㉜) carefully by hand.



- (10) Loosen the SCREWS (marked from ㉙ to ㉚) of the DECK FRAME by using a phillips-headed screw driver.



- (11) Separate the TAPE TRANSPORT MECHANISM ASSEMBLY ㉙ from AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY ㉚ carefully by hand.





## V. TRANSPORT MECHANISM

### Driving of Capstan

Figure 1.

- Ⓐ Motor
- Ⓑ Driving Belt (flat belt)
- Ⓒ Capstan
- Ⓓ Flywheel

High-speed rotation of *Motor* Ⓐ is reduced by *Driving Belt* Ⓑ and transmitted to *Capstan* Ⓒ, which is connected of flywheel with ample inertia and enables rated rotation by absorbing minor rotation distortion of motor itself.

Capstan Rotation :

606 R.P.M. at  $7\frac{1}{2}''$  (19 cm) per sec.

303 R.P.M. at  $3\frac{3}{4}''$  (9.5 cm) per sec.

151.5 R.P.M. at  $1\frac{7}{8}''$  (4.75 cm) per sec.

Motor Rotation :

3,000 to 1,500 R.P.M. at 50 cps.

3,600 to 1,800 R.P.M. at 60 cps.

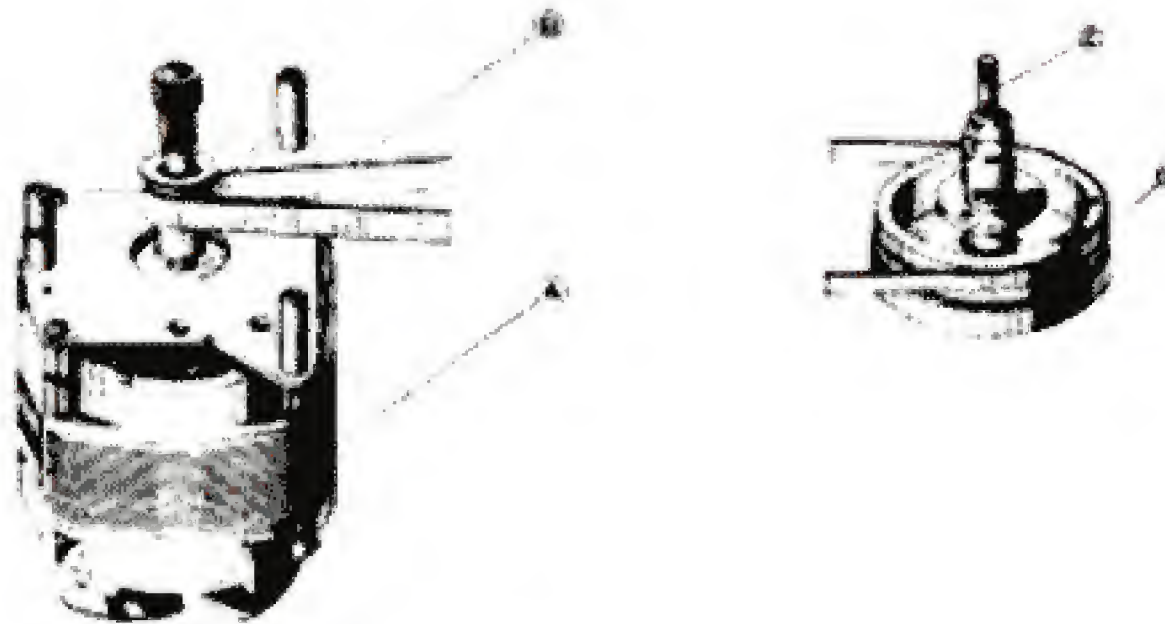


Fig. 1

### Driving of Pinch Wheel

Put tape between rotating capstan and pinch wheel and push pinch wheel against capstan, this will transport the tape at rated speed. The appropriate pressure of pinch wheel is between 1,000 to 1,150 grams at the tape speed of  $7\frac{1}{2}''$  (19 cm) per second.

### Recording and Playback

Turn the *RECORD/PLAYBACK KNOB* Ⓐ to "PLAY" position, and pinch wheel presses against capstan to move tape at the rated speed. At the same time, *Idler* Ⓔ moves between *Motor Bushing* Ⓒ and the *Take-Up Reel Spindle* Ⓓ to transmit the motor rotation to Ⓓ so that the tape is moved and wound on the take-up reel.

The Take-up Reel Spindle Base is made up of two plastic rollers (1 and 2) with a clutch felt in between. The Idler is rotating the plastic roller ② under. Therefore, the tape-winding friction is adjusted by the slipping of the felt to enable rated winding of the tape.

On the other hand, the *Supply Reel Spindle* Ⓒ has a *Brake Roller* Ⓔ hung on the Plastic Roller ④ under which provides appropriate back tension by the clutch felt slipping to the rotation of the Pulley ③ above.

To prevent accidental erasure, the *Record Interlock Button* Ⓕ must be depressed before the *RECORD/PLAYBACK KNOB* can be moved to the "REC" position. The *Safety device* Ⓖ is depressed to enter the record mode.

(See figure 2)

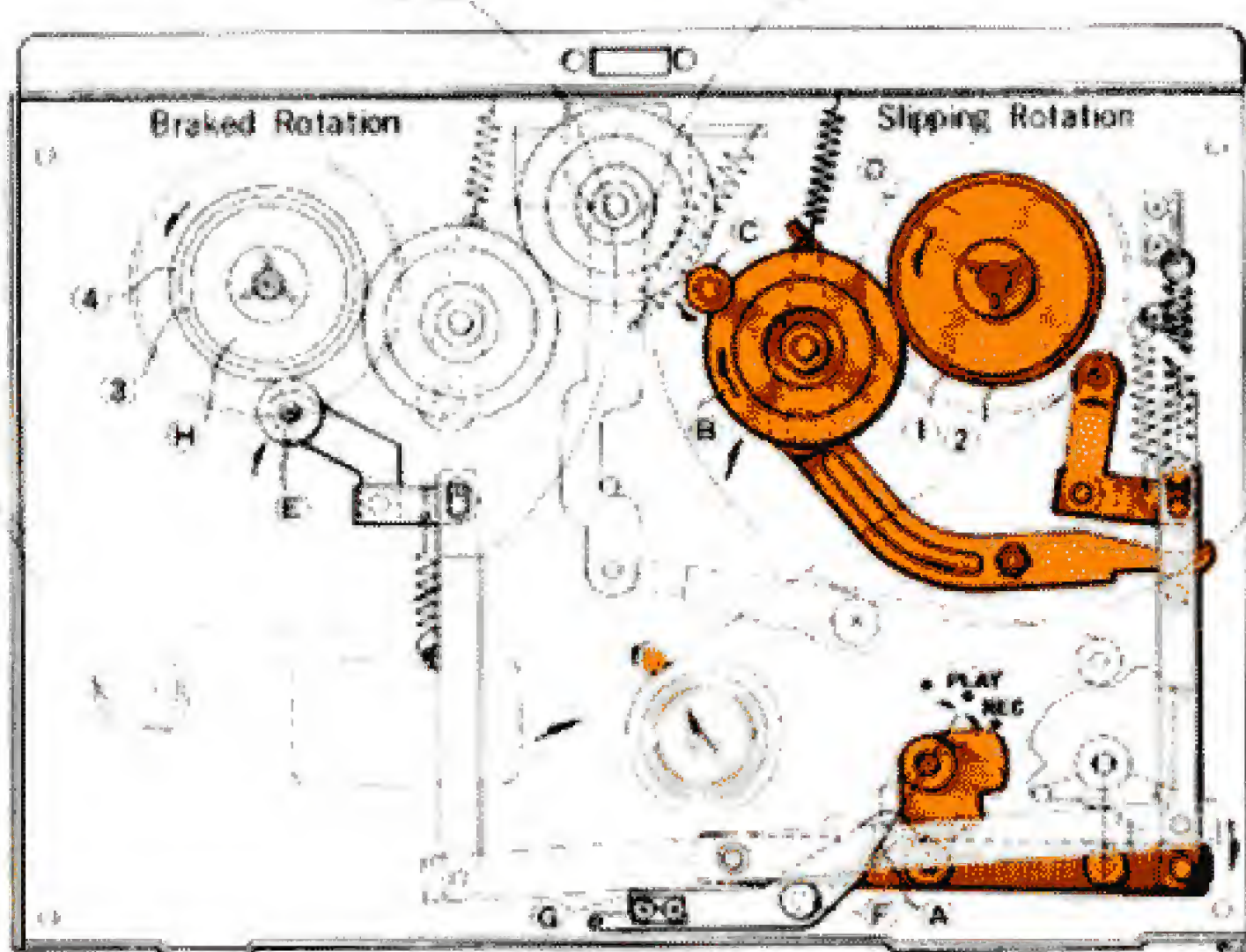


Fig. 2



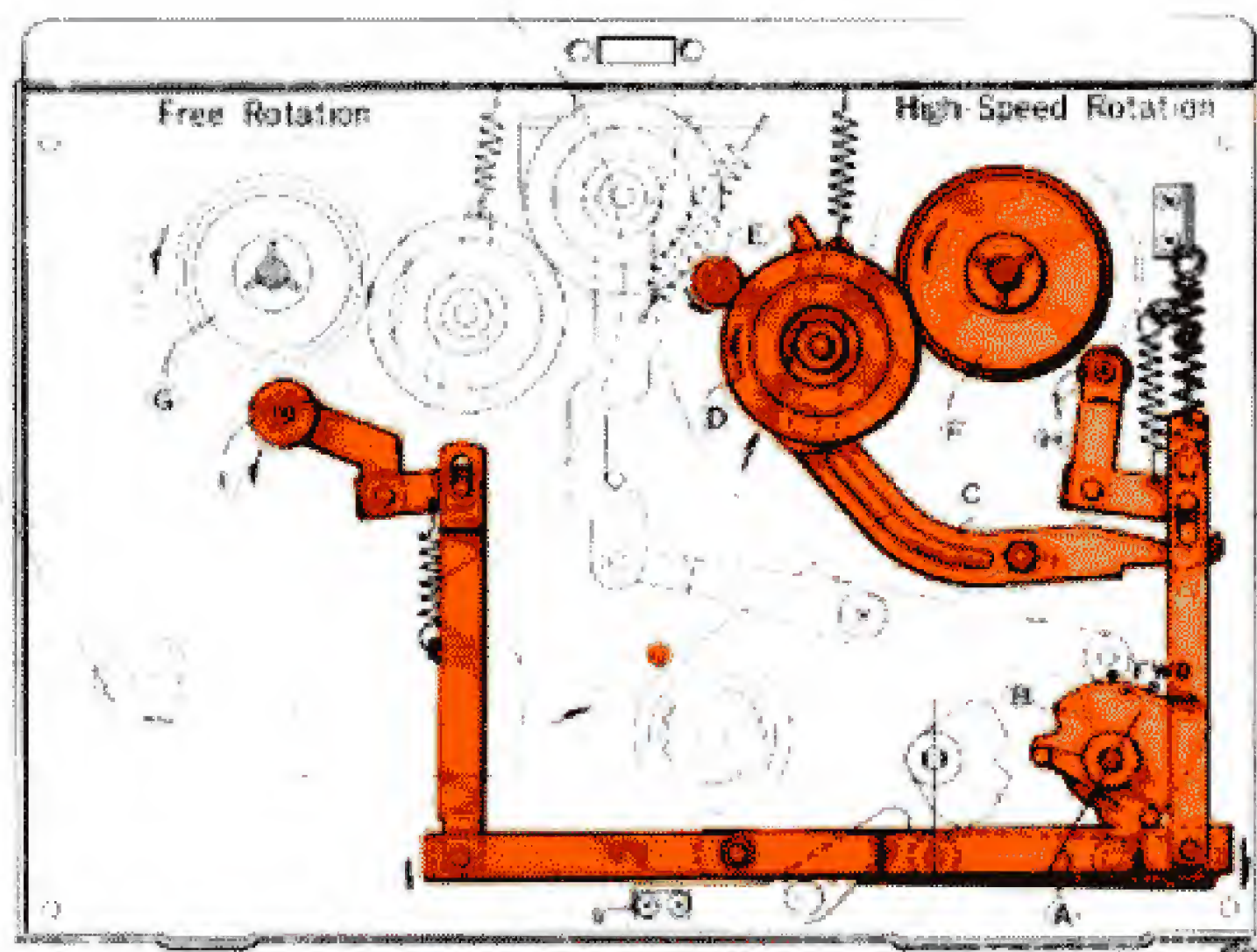


Fig. 3

### FAST-FORWARD MECHANISM

Turn the *FAST FWD-REWIND knob* (A) to "FAST FWD" position, and the *cam* (B) under the knob pushes up the *Lever* (C). The *Idler* (B) moves into the space between the *Plastic Roller* (F) above the *Take-Up Reel Spindle* and the upper part of the rotating motor drive bushing to transmit the motor rotation to the take-up reel spindle. At the same time, *Brake Rollers* (H) and (I) come off the reel spindle to free the *Supply Reel Spindle* (G), thereby allowing fast winding of the tape onto the take-up reel.

(See figure 3)

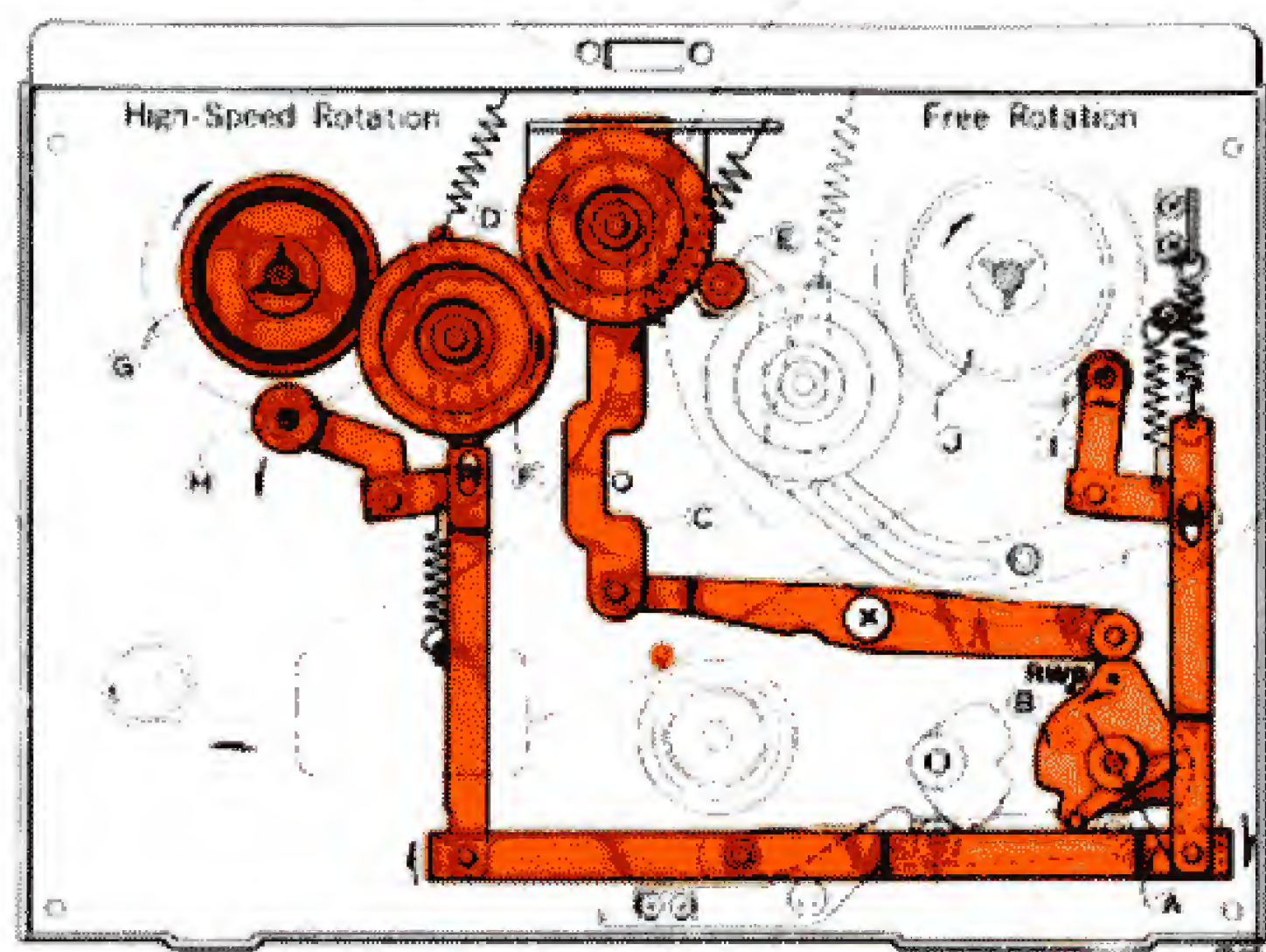


Fig. 4

### REWIND MECHANISM

Turn the *FAST FWD-REWIND knob* (A) to "REWIND" position, and the *cam* (B) under the knob pushes the *Lever* (C) up. The *Idler* (B) moves into the space between the upper part of the rotating *Motor drive bushing* (E) and the *Intermediate Pulley* (F) to transmit the high-speed rotation of the motor through the intermediate pulley to the *Supply Reel Spindle* (G). At the same time, *Brake Rollers* (H) and (I) come off the reel spindle to free the *take-up reel spindle* (D), thereby rewinding the tape into the supply reel at a fast speed.

(See figure 4)

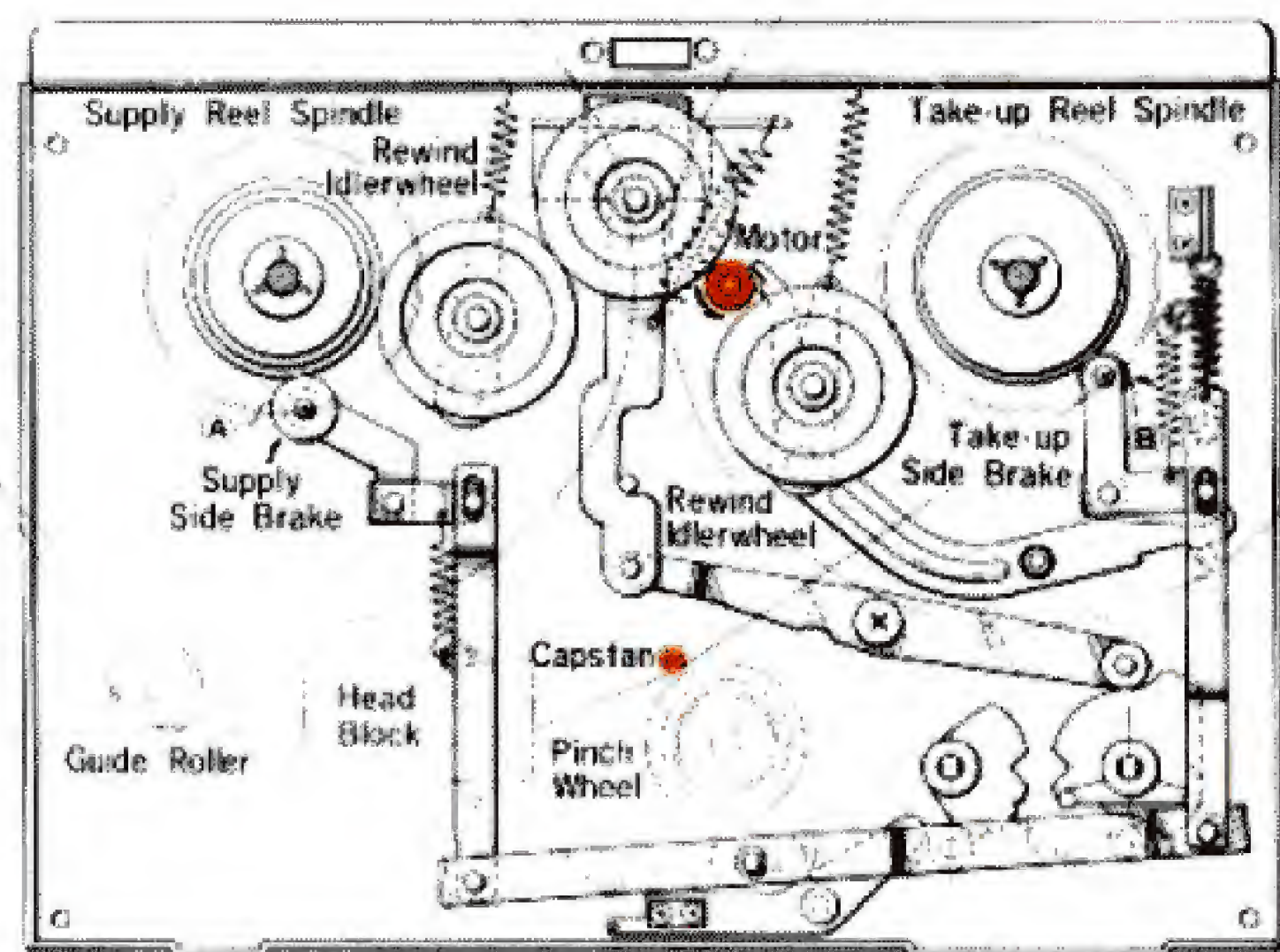


Fig. 5

### STOP CONTROL

Push the stop lever to "STOP" position. *Brake Rollers* (A) and (B) depress reel spindles to stop rotation of the reel spindles.

As the brake rubber depresses the plastic rollers under the reel spindles, no friction works on the tape itself.



Modes of Operation	Pinch Wheel	Take-up Idler Wheel	Rewind Idler Wheel	Take-up side Brake	Supply side Brake
(a) STOP	×	×	×	○	○
(b) FAST-FORWARD	×	○	×	×	×
(c) REWIND	×	×	○	×	○
(d) RECORDING PLAYBACK	○	○	×	×	×

NOTES: X-marks indicates "open" and  
○-marks "engaged"

### RECORD/PLAYBACK CHANGING MECHANISM

By turning the RECORD/PLAYBACK KNOB ⑧ to the recording position, the LEVER ⑥ pushes the RECORDING LEVER ⑤ and ④, as illustrated in dotted line, then the RECORD/PLAYBACK CHANGING SWITCH (SW1) turns to recording position.

If the LEVER ⑥ does not push the LEVER ④ properly, the SW1 does not operate properly so may occur the abnormal oscillation and also can't record.

Then must adjust the LEVER ⑥ to proper position by loosening the SCREW ⑦.

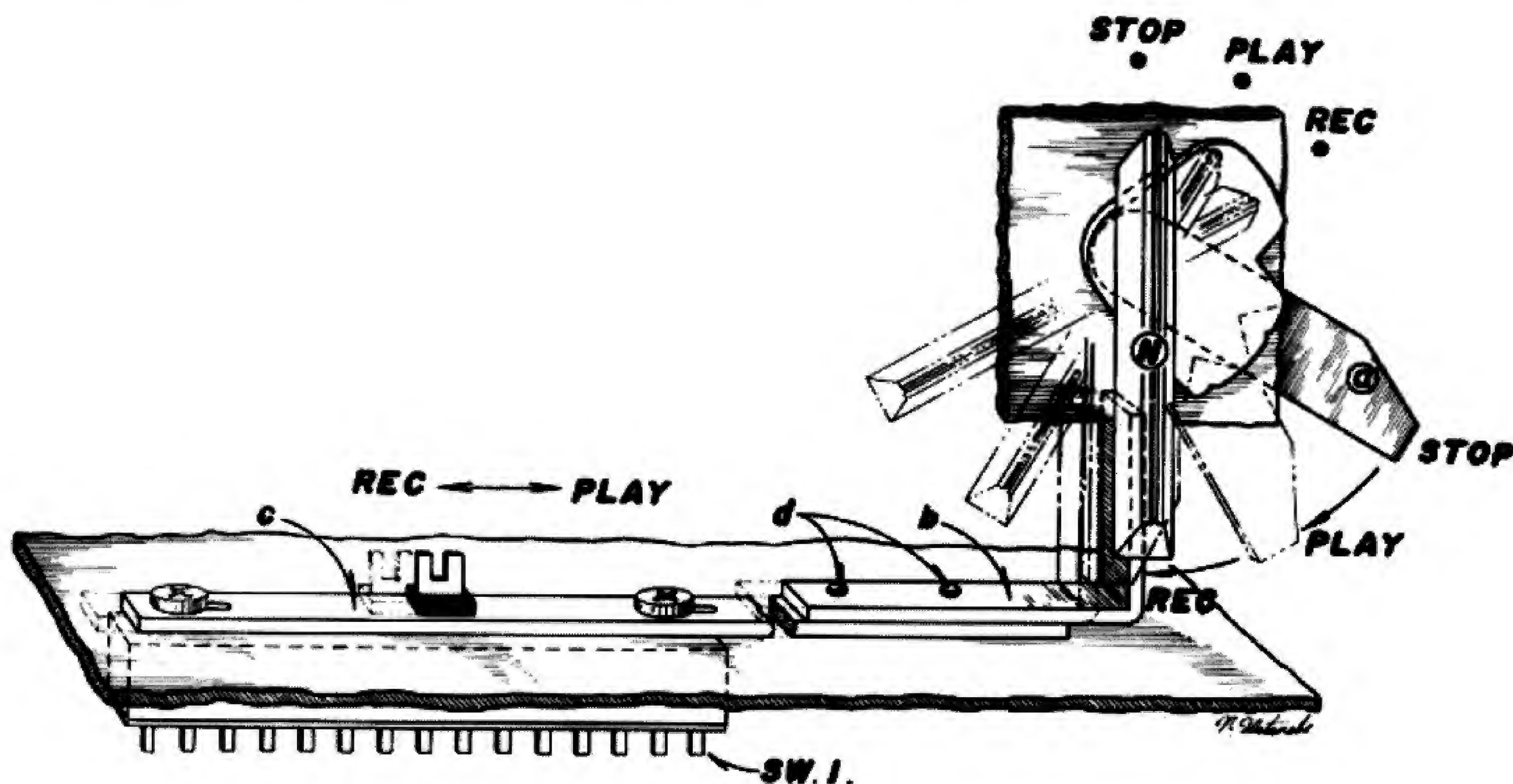


Fig. 6



## VI. MECHANISM ADJUSTMENT

### 1. ADJUSTMENT OF PINCH WHEEL

It is important that the pinch wheel shaft is kept in complete alignment with the capstan shaft. A proper pinch wheel pressure is between 1,000 and 1,150 grams when the unit is operated at the tape speed of 7-1/2 ips. Any deviation from this specification will result in wow and flutter. Check pinch wheel pressure by a spring scale, and if necessary, adjust the pinch wheel load spring.

### 2. ADJUSTMENT OF TAKE-UP IDLER WHEEL

The take-up idler wheel must be kept in complete alignment with the take-up reel shaft. When the unit is set in fast forward condition, the idler wheel will contact to the upper knurled wheel of the take-up reel shaft assembly, and it will contact to the lower knurled wheel during record or play mode. Adjust idler wheel load spring so that the idler wheel pressure is kept between 50 and 80 grams. The idler wheel rapidly wears if the pressure is excessive. The slip-page occurs if the pressure is smaller than the specification.

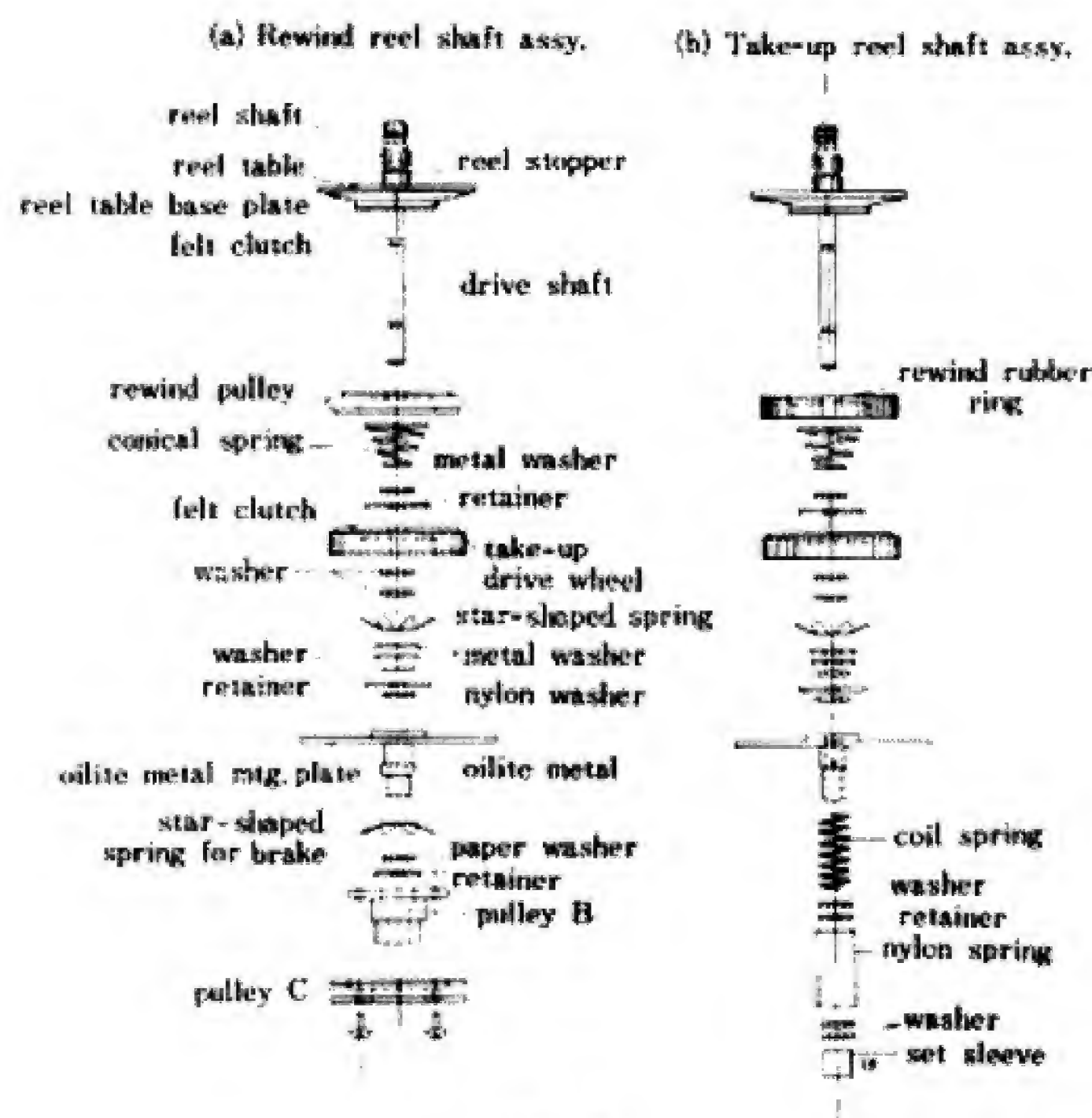


Fig. 1

### 3. ADJUSTMENT OF REWIND IDLER WHEEL

The rewind idler wheel must be kept in complete alignment with the rewind reel shaft. The amount of pressure to the knurled motor bushing should be maintained about 50 grams during rewind operation. Adjust both the idler load spring and rewind roller.

### 4. ADJUSTMENT OF INTERMEDIATE WHEEL

The intermediate wheel is located between the rewind idler wheel and the rubber ring which is used on the upper part of the supply reel shaft assembly. When the unit is set in rewind mode, it will contact to these parts simultaneously delivering torque of motor. An adequate pressure is 50 grams. Adjust the load spring of the intermediate wheel if the pressure is not sufficient.

### 5. ADJUSTMENT OF TAKE-UP REEL SHAFT ASSEMBLY

A felt clutch material is attached to the bottom side of the reel table base plate so that recording tape will not be stretched during fast forwarding operation due to excessive tension. To check the amount of friction of this part, place a 5-inch reel with recording tape wound by 60 m/m in diameter, and gently pull the end of tape upward using a spring scale. Adjust the conical spring so that the amount of tension at this part will be kept between 400 to 500 grams. Another felt clutch material is attached to the take-up drive wheel. It is to provide proper slipping operation during record or play mode. The procedure for checking friction of this part is same as the foregoing, and between 150 and 200 grams of friction will provide the best result. Adjust the star-shaped spring just under the take-up drive wheel. When the unit is set in rewind mode, the amount of friction of this part will greatly be reduced and will become 15 to 20 grams. Check to see whether this is satisfactory if not, readjust the star-shaped spring for Brake, and spring retainer washed accordingly. (See figure 1 (b) at left)

### 6. ADJUSTMENT OF SUPPLY REEL SHAFT ASSEMBLY

A felt clutch material is used between the lower side of the reel table base plate and the rewind rubber ring to protect recording tape from an excessive tension while rewinding operation. To check the amount of friction of this part, place onto the supply reel table a 5-inch reel with recording tape wound by 60 m/m in diameter and gently pull the end of tape upward by a spring scale. Adjust the conical spring so that the amount of tension is kept between 400 and 500 grams. Another felt clutch is attached to the rewind drive wheel to provide proper slipping operation during record or play mode. The procedure for checking friction of this part is same as the foregoing, and between 80 and 120 grams of friction will give the best result. When the unit is set in fast forward mode, the amount of friction will greatly be reduced and will become 15 to 20 grams.

Check to see whether this is proper, if not, readjust coil spring and spring retainer washer. (See figure 1 (a) at left)



## 7. ADJUSTMENT OF HEAD

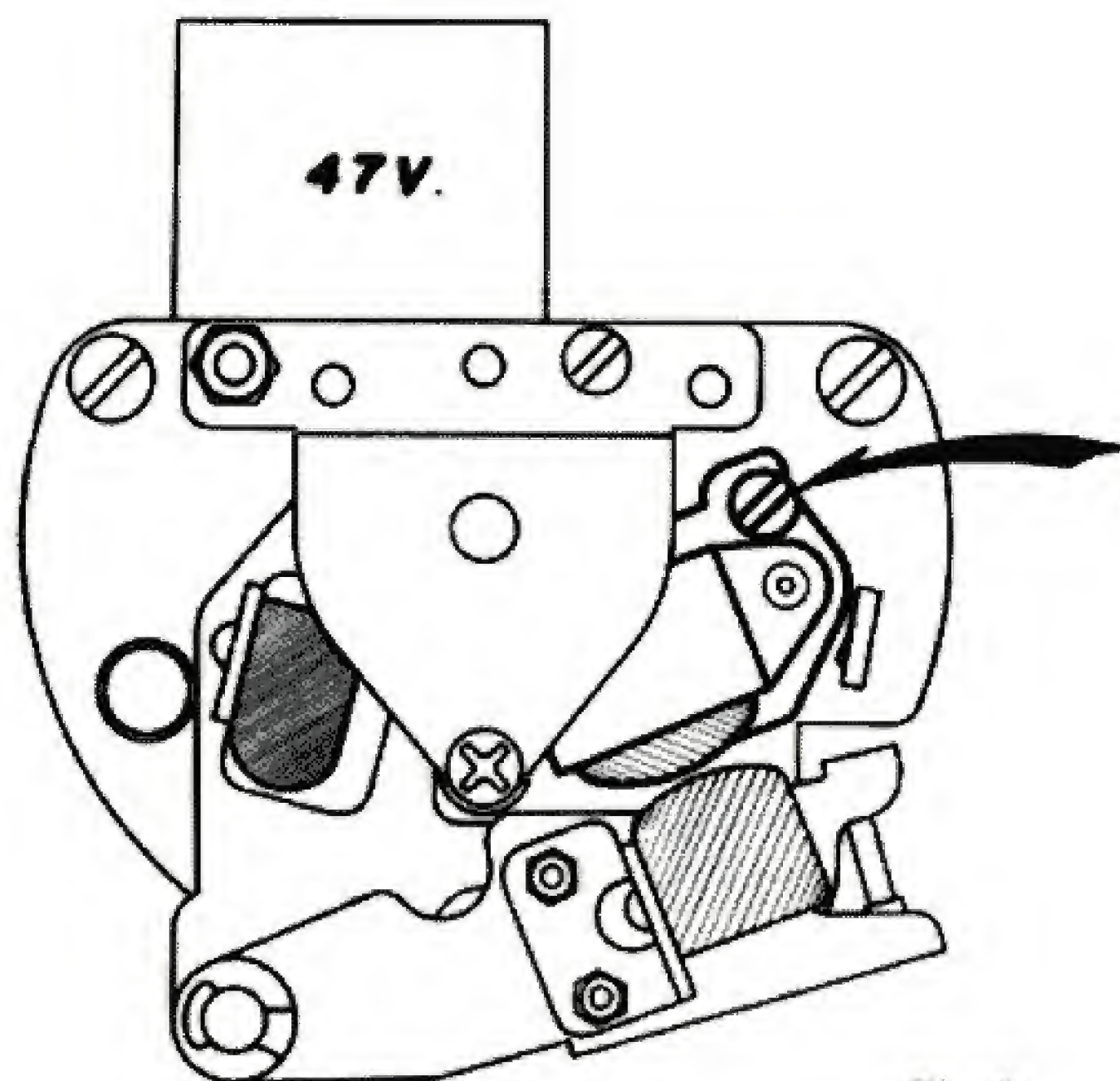


Fig. 2

a) Playback 8,000 cps recorded tape and set the azimuth alignment of the Recording/Playback Head by turning the screw ① until the voltage of the Line Output or the VU meter reads at a maximum.

b) Adjustment of Head Level.

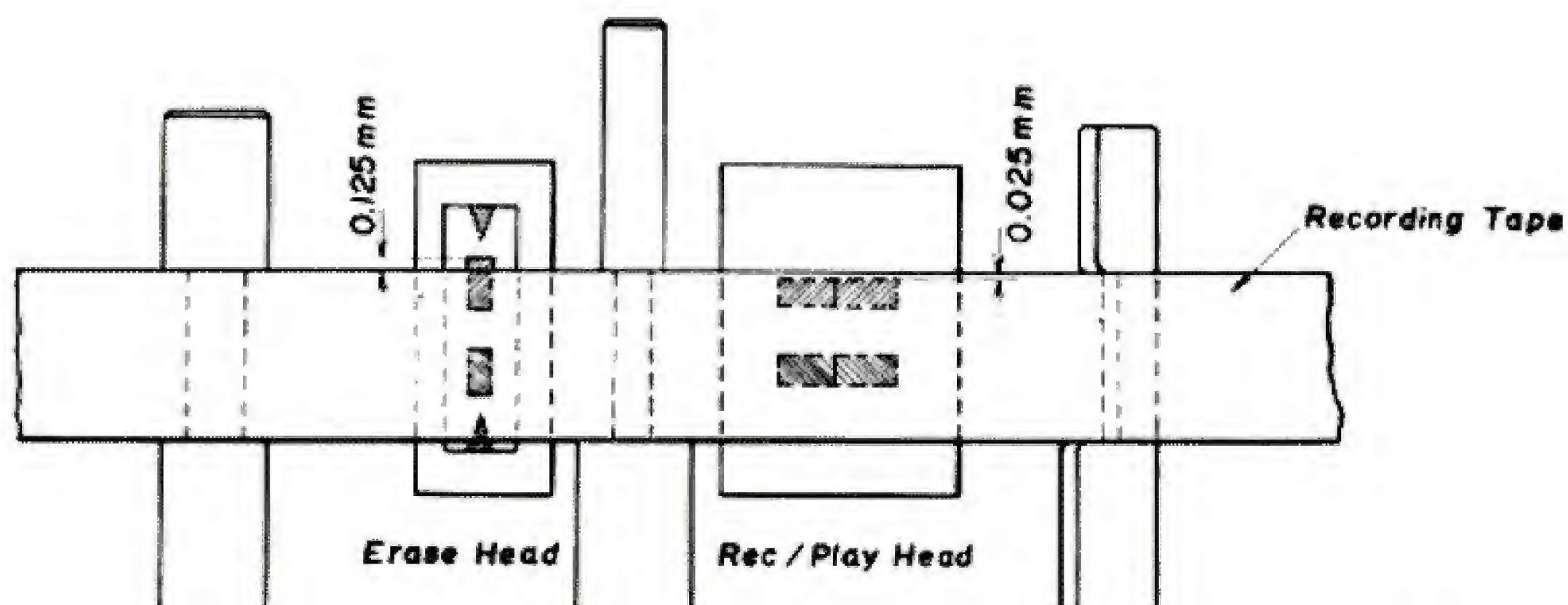


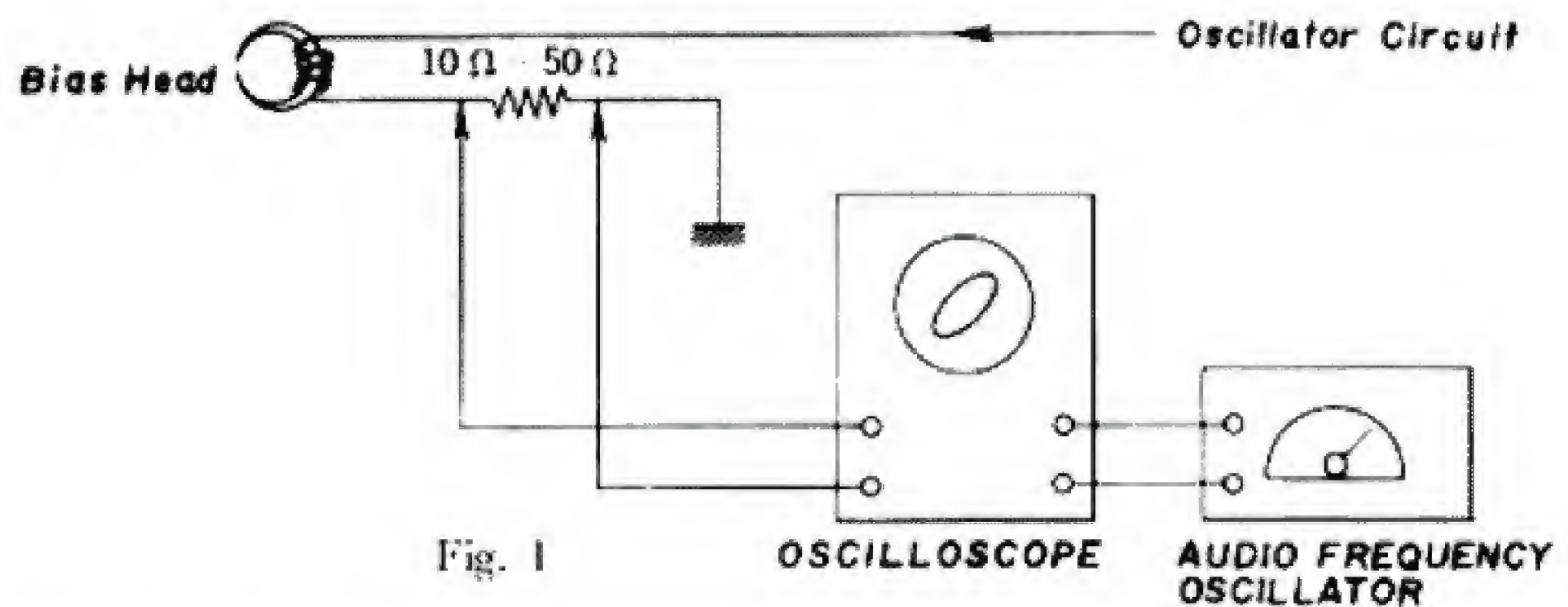
Fig. 3

- ① Position the Erase Head about 0.125 mm above the upper edge of the tape by adjusting the height of the cam provided in the lower part of the head assembly.
- ② Adjust the position of the Recording/Playback Head in a manner illustrated in figure 3 by adjusting the level control nut ① at the lower part of the head assembly.



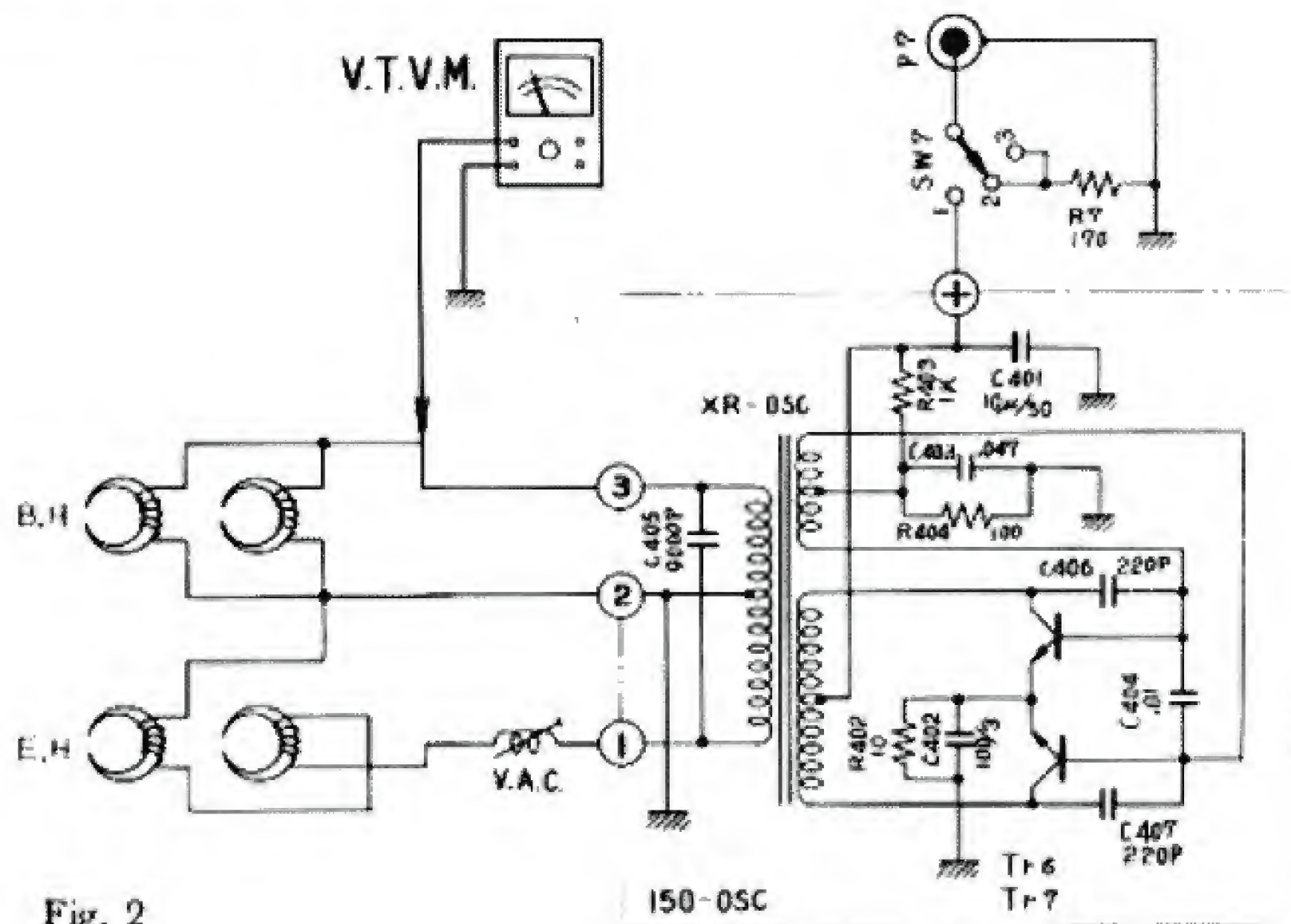
## VII. AMPLIFIER ADJUSTMENT

### 1. ADJUSTMENT OF RECORDING BIAS FREQUENCY



- Connect the resistor (10  $\Omega$  or 50  $\Omega$ ) in series with the bias head, and connect the signal from the resistor to the vertical input of the oscilloscope. The output of the audio frequency oscillator should be connected to the horizontal input of the oscilloscope. Proper Bias frequency of the recorder X-150D is obtained when the oscilloscope displays a circular or linear waveform with the frequency of the audio frequency oscillator in the neighbourhood of 60 kc/s. The frequency of the bias oscillator circuit can be adjusted by converting the value of the condenser (C 18, 10,000 PF).

### 2. ADJUSTMENT OF RECORDING BIAS VOLTAGE





### **3. ADJUSTMENT OF PLAYBACK GAIN**

- a) Playback 0 VU tape recorded with 1,000c/s signal information and adjust the semi-fixed resistor VR201 (20 K $\Omega$ B) of the preamplifier card so that the pointer of the VU meter registers on 0 VU point (intermediate between red and black).
- b) When performing the above adjustments, make sure that the equalization switch has been set in coincidence with the speed of the tape.

### **4. ADJUSTMENT OF RECORDING LEVEL**

- a) The recording level should be adjusted after the playback gain has been adjusted in the manner described.
- b) Set a standard tape (SCOTCH-111) on the recorder X-150D and put it in a recording mode of operation.
- c) Connect the signal of 1,000c/s from the audio oscillator to the line input of the recorder X-150D, and adjust the volume control so that the pointer of the VU meter registers on 0 VU (intermediate between red and black).
- d) Now record the tape and check on playback whether the pointer of the VU meter comes on the 0 VU point.
- e) If the pointer of the VU meter fails to register with 0 VU, repeat the recording and playback by adjusting the semi-fixed resistor VR 161 (2 K $\Omega$ B) of the recording preamplifier until the 0 VU reading is obtained both on recording and playback.

## VIII. MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

### 1. LUBRICATION INSTRUCTION

For maximum service life and optimum performance, lubricate the parts identified below after each 500 hours of operation. Use only light machine oil of good quality.

Motor

Flywheel Assembly

Rewind Idler Wheel and Wind Take-Up Idler

1 drop

Intermediate Idler

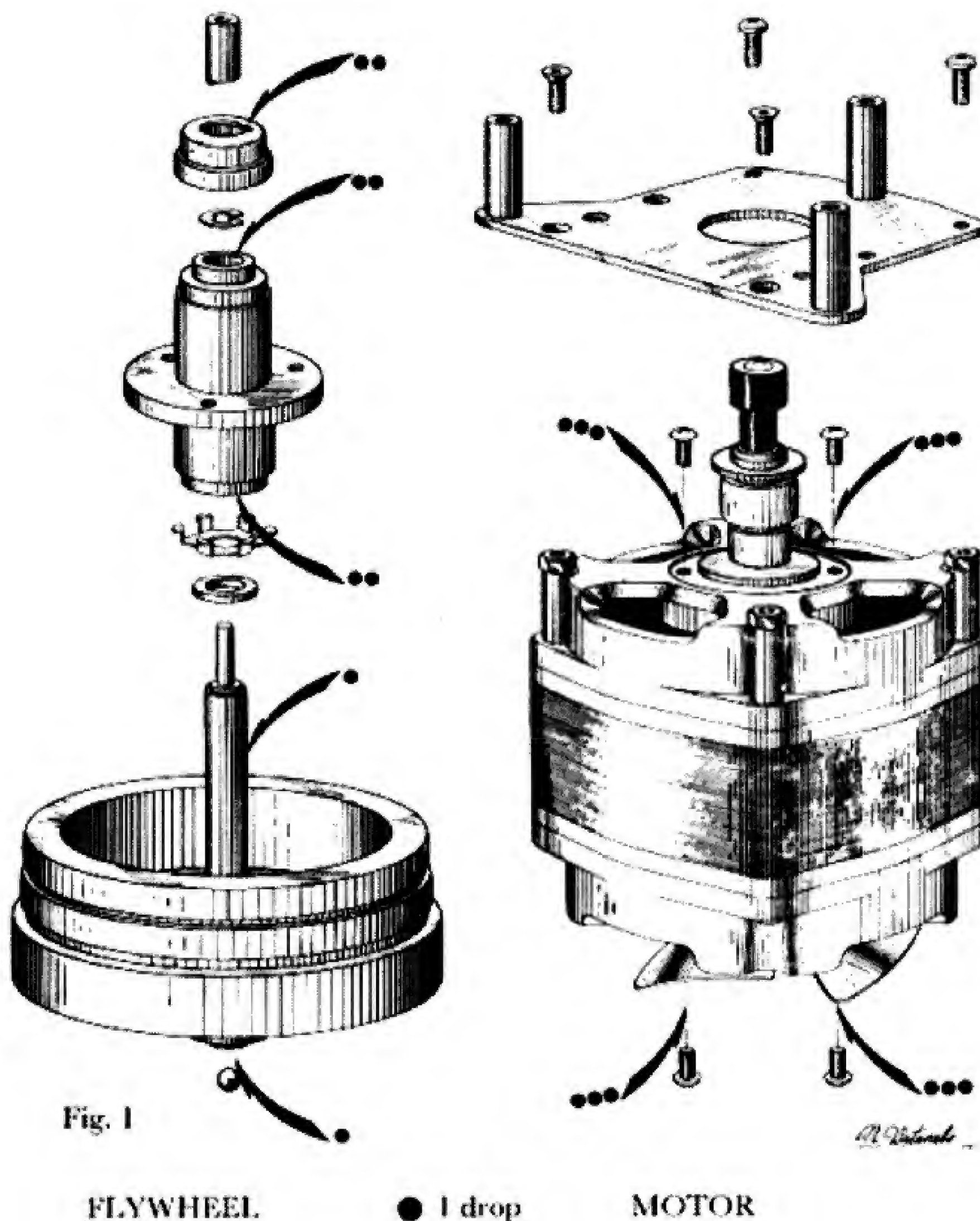
1 drop

Pinch Wheel

1 drop

Also apply a liberal film of light machine grease to each roller surface of all levers and cams.

**CAUTION :** DO NOT OVER-LUBRICATE. AND WIPE OFF EXCESS OIL BY A COTTON SWAB SOAKED IN ALCOHOL. OTHERWISE, THE OVER-FLOWED LUBRICANT MAY BE SCATTERED DURING OPERATION. THE RUBBER COMPONENT PARTS WILL BE DETERIORATED.



### 2. CLEANING TAPE HEADS AND OTHER PARTS

Wipe surface of tape heads, guide roller bearing, capstan bushing and pinch wheel periodically with a soft cloth soaked in alcohol or carbon-tet.



## IX. REPLACEMENT PARTS TABLE

Parts No.	Nomenclature
C1-001	* Deck Panel
002	* Knob, Track Selector Control
002a	Screw, Retaining Track Selector Control Knob
003	* Head Cover (Main)
004	* Head Cover (Sub)
005	Base, Head Cover
006a	Capstan Rest
006b	Capstan Holder
007a	Top Plate, Tape Guide
007b	Table, Tape Guide
007c	Bearing, Tape Guide
007d	Bottom Plate, Tape Guide
008	Tape Cleaner, Complete
008a	Felt, Tape Cleaner
009	Prop A, Head Cover
010	Prop C, Head Cover
011	Escutcheon, Recording Lamp

### DECK FRAME

C2-001	* Deck Frame
002	Head Assembly, Complete
002a	Erase Head
002b	Record/Playback Head
002c	Bias Head
002d	re Spring, D
002e	Tape Guide (No. 17)
002f	Tape Guide (N-3)
002g	Tape Guide (N-2)
002h	Table, Head
002i	4 T Cam
002j	Gear B, Head
002k	Spring, Field Table
002l	Holder, Spring
002m	Nut, Head Lever
002n	Up-Down Table, Field
002o	Table, Field
002p	Spring, Field Table
002q	Micro Angle Table
002r	4 T Shaft
002s	Upper Plate, Head
002t	Screw, Angle Adjustment
002u	Plate, retaining Erase Head
002v	Plate, retaining Record/Playback Head
002w	Side Plate, Bias Head
002x	Rotary Switch
002y	Gear A, Head
002z	4 T Switch Table

Parts No.	Nomenclature
C2-003	Tape Counter, Complete
003a	Pulley, Counter
003b	Belt, Counter
004	* Supply Reel Assembly, Complete
004a	Retainer, Reel
004b	* Reel Plate, Assembly
004c	Rubber Ring
004d	Rewind Pulley
004e	Spring G (Left)
004f	Washer
004g	Thrust Washer Pin, Reel
004h	Take-up Roller, C
004i	Holder, Reel (Star Type Spring)
004j	Nylon Washer
004k	Washer
004l	Washer
004m	Thrust Washer Pin, Reel
004n	Washer
004o	Washer
004p	* Metal Fitting, Reel
004q	Holder, Reel (Star Type Spring)
004r	Washer
004s	Washer Pin
004t	Pulley B2, Reel
004u	Screw, without Head 4 x 7
004v	Pulley C, Reel
004w	Screw Flat 3 x 6
004x	Screw
005	* Take-up Reel Assembly, Complete
005a	Take-up Roller, A
005b	Spring G (Right)
005c	Take-up Roller, D
005d	Spring F 3
005e	Washer
005f	Washer
005g	Set Sleeve
005h	Screw, without Head 3 x 3.2
005i	Nylon Tube
006a	AS Lever, Complete
006b	Spring, AS Lever
006c	Plate, AS Lever (with Prop)
007a	Instant Stop Lever, A
007b	Spring, Instant Stop Lever
007c	Stopper, Instant Stop Lever
007d	Holder B, Instant Stop Lever
007e	Screw, Retaining Instant Stop Lever
008a	Recording Safety Button
008b	Cam Stopper
008c	Fiber, Cam Stopper
008d	Insulator Plate, Cam Stopper
009a	Pinch Wheel
009b	Metal Cap, Pinch Wheel
009c	Screw, Pinch Wheel

Parts No.	Nomenclature
C2-009d	Lever, Pinch Wheel
009e	Shaft C, Pinch Wheel
009f	Spring, Pinch Wheel
009g	Shaft A, Cam Roller
009h	Cam Roller, B
010a	Lever, Take-up Brake Roller
010b	Rubber (Small), Brake
010c	Screw, Brake Roller
010d	Shaft, Brake Lever
011a	Lever, Supply Brake Roller
011b	Rubber (Large), Brake
011c	Screw, Brake Roller
011d	Shaft, Brake Lever
012a	6P Slide Switch ESS-22C-NB (Automatic Switch)
012b	Plate, Automatic Switch
013a	Speed Change Switch
013b	Table, Speed Change Switch
013c	* Spring, Lever FB
014	Idler Wheel, A
015	Internal Wheel
016a	Lever, A (with Lever E)
016b	Shaft, Lever A
016c	Spring, D
017a	Lever, B (with Lever D)
017b	Cam Roller, A
017c	Cam Roller, B
017d	Spring, B
018a	Lever, C3
018b	Spring, D
019a	Lever, G (with Lever H-D)
019b	Metal, Lever G
019c	Shaft B, Idler
019d	Spring, Lever H-D
020a	Lever, K
020b	Screw
020c	Torsion Spring, D
020d	Bush
021a	Lever, FA
021b	Cam Roller, A
022	Lever, F (for Motor)
023	Lever, A2
024	Field Lever, A
025	Field Lever, B
026	Field Lever, D



Parts No.	Nomenclature
C2-027	Field Lever, E
028	* Prop, Panel
029	Holder B, Spring
030	Pin B, Spring
031	Stopper C, Lever G
032	Hum Bucking Coil
033	Cycle Change Switch
034	Micro Switch V-1A
035	3 P Lug Plate
036	4 P Jack
038a	Lever, Belt Change
038b	Stopper, Belt Change Lever
038c	Spring, Belt Change Lever
038d	Spring B, Belt Change Lever
040	* Table, Oscillator Card Block
041	* Voltage Adjustment Coil
042	* Tubular Type Electrolytic Condenser

### MOTOR BLOCK

C3-001	Motor, Complete
001a	+ Screw Semi-Cubic 3 x 15
001b	Stepped Pulley
001c	Motor Pulley
001d	Holder L, Motor
001f	Motor Fan
001g	Screw, without Head
001h	Prop A, Motor
001i	Prop B, Motor
001j	* MP Condenser 2 $\mu$ + 0.8 $\mu$ 250 VAC
001k	Holder, MP Condenser
001l	- Screw Flat Mould 4 x 50
001m	External Shield Plate, Motor
002a	* MP Condenser 1 $\mu$ 220 VAC
002b	5 P Lug Plate
003	Drive Belt

### FLYWHEEL

C4-001	Flywheel, Complete
001a	Capstan
001b	Main Metal Cap, B
001c	Washer Pin
001d	Main Metal Case, B
001e	Spring, Main Metal

Parts No.	Nomenclature
C4-001f	Nylon Washer
001g	Main Shaft C
001i	4mm Ball Bearing
001j	Nylon Plate
001k	Plate B, Flywheel
001l	Washer
001m	Spring Washer
001n	Washer
001o	5mm Wing Nut
001p	Screw, Flywheel Adjustment
001q	5mm Nut
001r	Prop B, Flywheel
001s	Prop A, Flywheel

### SWITCH BLOCK

C5-001	Switch Block, Complete
001a	* Knob, Record/Play & Rewind Forward Fast
001b	* Screw
001c	Cam, A 2
001d	Cam, B
001e	Cam Roller, A
001f	Switch Table, A
001g	Spring, E
001h	Lever, I
001i	Screw
001j	4mm Nut
001k	Rotary Switch S-133-B
001l	Fast/Forward Rewind Shaft
001m	Plate, Cam
001n	Spring, K
001o	Cam, C
001p	+ Screw Flat Mould 4 x 6
001q	Shield, Mechanism Switch
001r	Switch Table, B
001s	Washer
001t	Cam
001u	Washer
001v	Washer Pin
002a	Wired Resistor 5W 170 $\Omega$
002b	5 P Lug Plate

### CASE BLOCK

C6-001	* Case
002a	Table, Rubber Foot
002b	Rubber Foot
002c	+ Semi-Cubic 3 x 6
003	* Ventilator, A
004	* Ventilator, G
005a	* Speaker Chassis, Left
005b	* Speaker Chassis, Right
006	Speed Nut

Parts No.	Nomenclature
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### AMPLIFIER

C7-001	Amp. Chassis
001a	Lug Plate, 2 L 2
001b	Lug Plate, 1 L 1
001c	Lug Plate, 1 L
002	* Power Transformer (T-1)
003a	Holder, Jack
003b	Name Plate, Jack
004a	DIN Jack (J5)
004b	2 Pole E1 Jack (J3)
004c	2 Pole E Jack (J2)
004d	2 Pole E1 Jack (J1) (Mic.)
004e	3 Pole E Jack (J4) (Headphone)
005	Toggle Switch ST-110A (Power Switch) (SW-1)
006a	Plate D, Jack
006b	Plate C, Jack
007	Variable Resistor 50 K $\Omega$ (A) (VR 1)
008	Rotary Switch F-243 (SW-9)
008a	Shield Holder
009a	Amplifier Lever, A
009b	Amplifier Lever, B
009c	Spring B
010a	Lamp Socket (Swan Type)
010b	Pilot Lamp
011	* VU Meter
012a	Holder D, Multi Jack
012b	10 P Multi Jack
012c	Prop, Multi Jack
013a	Resistor 1/4 P 680 K $\Omega$ (R1)
013b	Resistor 1/4 P 220 K $\Omega$ (R2)
013c	Resistor 1/4 P 68 K $\Omega$ (R3)
013d	Wired Resistor 2W 82 $\Omega$ (R5)
013e	Resistor 1W 910 $\Omega$ (R4)
013f	Resistor 1/4 P 4.7 K $\Omega$ (R8)
013g	Resistor 1/4 P 15 K $\Omega$ (R9)
014a	Tubular Type Electrolytic Condenser 500 $\mu$ F 50 WV (C1)
014b	Tubular Type Electrolytic Condenser 1000 $\mu$ F 25 WV (C2)
015	Holder, Card
016	Shield
017	Silicon Diode SW-05-01



Parts No.	Nomenclature
C7-018	Angle, Voltage Change
019	6P Slide Switch ESS-22A-NB (SW 3)
020	Name Plate, Cycle Change
021	Socket, Voltage Change
022	Hexangular Prop. Selector
023	Plug S, Voltage Change
024	Name Plate, AC Change
025	Closed Nut
026	2P Jack (J6)
027a	Fuse Post
027b	Fuse
028	Cord Support
029	Rubber Bush, AC Cord
030	AC Cord (10 Feet)
031	Chip Jack (J7)
032	4P Connector Socket (J9)
033	* Knob A (Rec. Level)
034	Knob B (Equalizer)
035	4P Connector Socket
<b>CARD BLOCK</b>	
C8 001	* Switch Block Card, Complete (CD 511)
002	* Printed Circuit Plate, Switch Block
003	* Slide Switch SL-1021 F
004a	* Inductance 3mH (J)
004b	* Inductance 47 mH (J)
005	* Diode 1N34A (D 101)
006	* Transistor 2 SC 458 (B) (Tr 5)
007	* 4 P Plug
008a	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 120K $\Omega$ K (R 109)
008b	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 68K $\Omega$ K (R 101)
008c	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 22K $\Omega$ K ( $\frac{R 102, 103, 105}{}$ )
008d	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 15K $\Omega$ K (R 107)
008e	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 12K $\Omega$ K (R 111)

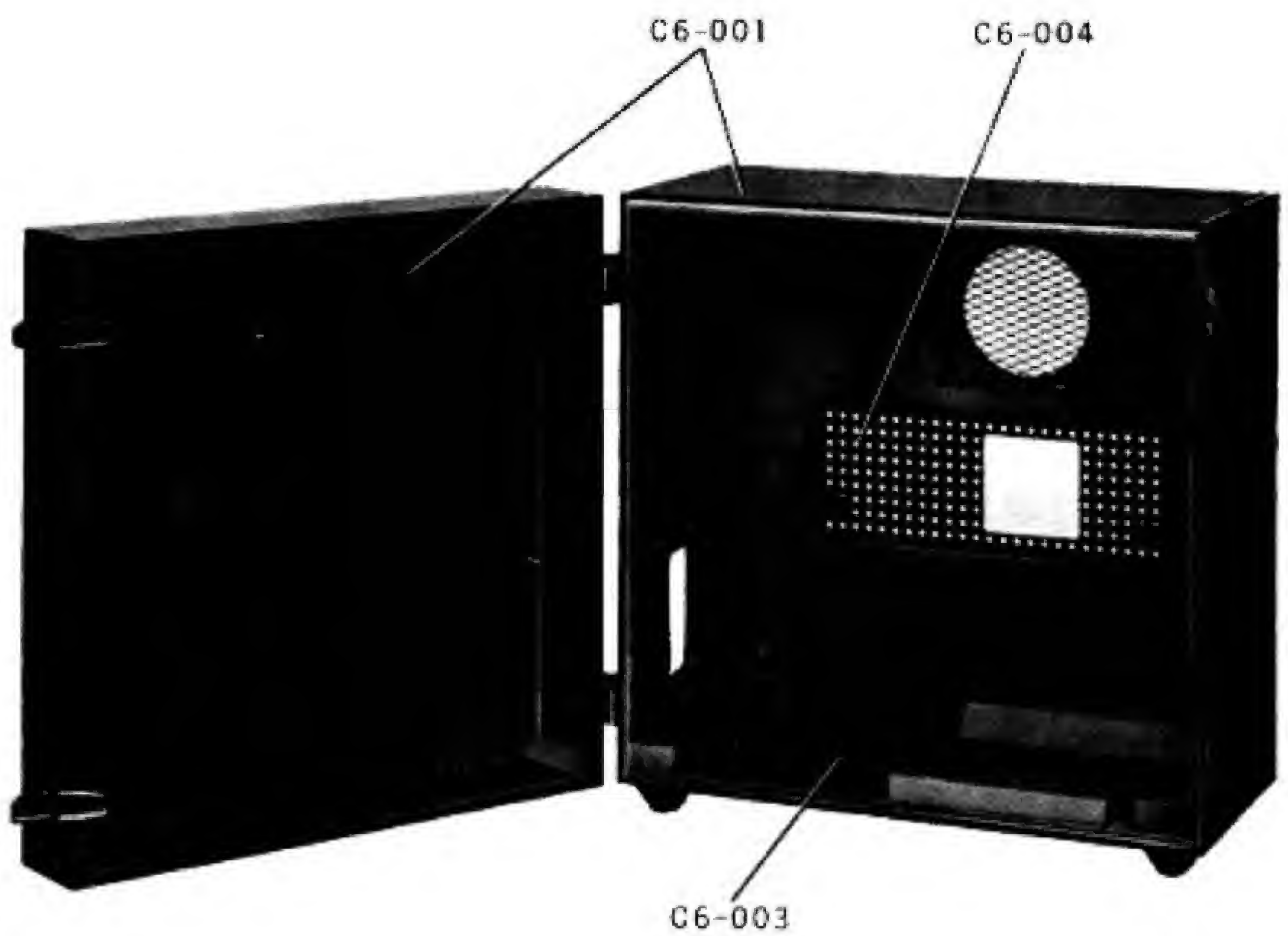
Parts No.	Nomenclature
C8 008f	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 10K $\Omega$ K ( $\frac{R 106, 110}{}$ )
008g	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 5.6K $\Omega$ K (R 104)
008h	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 2.7K $\Omega$ K (R 112)
008i	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 1K $\Omega$ K (R 108)
009	* Variable Resistor V-10K 5 2K $\Omega$ B
010a	* Condenser 3 $\mu$ 25 V (C 108)
010b	* Condenser 10 $\mu$ 10 V (C 110)
010c	* Condenser 30 $\mu$ 3 V (C 111)
010d	* Condenser 330 PF 35 V K (C 102)
010e	* Condenser 0.01 $\mu$ 50 V K (C 105)
010f	* Condenser 0.012 $\mu$ 50 V J (C 103)
010g	* Condenser 0.015 $\mu$ 50 V K (C 106)
010h	* Condenser 0.022 $\mu$ 50 V K (C 109)
010i	* Condenser 0.056 $\mu$ 50 V K (C 107)
010j	* Condenser 0.15 $\mu$ 35 V K (C 101)
010k	* Condenser 120 PF (J) (C 104)
010l	* Condenser 220 PF 125 V (K)
<b>PRE-AMPLIFIER</b>	
C9 001	* Record/Playback Pre-amplifier Card, Complete (CD 512)
002	* Printed Circuit Plate, Record/Playback Preamplifier
003a	* Transistor 2 SC 650 (A) (Tr 1, 2)
003b	* Transistor 2 SC 281 (B) (Tr 3, 4)
004a	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 220 $\Omega$ K (R 205)
004b	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 3.3K $\Omega$ K (R 204)
004c	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 4.7K $\Omega$ K ( $\frac{R 207, 211}{}$ )
004d	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 22K $\Omega$ K (R 206)
004e	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 68K $\Omega$ J (R 217)
004f	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 100K $\Omega$ J ( $\frac{C 201, 202, 208, 209}{}$ )
004g	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 120K $\Omega$ J (R 209)
004h	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 150K $\Omega$ K (R 203)
004i	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 100 $\Omega$ K (R) 214)
004j	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 330 $\Omega$ K (R 216)
004k	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 470 $\Omega$ K (R 213)
004l	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 1.5K $\Omega$ K (R 215)
004m	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 10K $\Omega$ K (R 210)
004n	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ P 15K $\Omega$ K (R 212)
005a	* Condenser 100 $\mu$ 3 V (C 208, 209)
005b	* Condenser 10 $\mu$ 10 V ( $\frac{C 204, 205, 206}{}$ )
005c	* Condenser 10 $\mu$ 25 V (C 212)
005d	* Condenser 50 $\mu$ 25 V (C 203)
005e	* Condenser 330 P 35 WV (C 211)
005f	* Condenser 220 P 35 V (C 213)
005g	* Condenser 0.01 $\mu$ 50 V (C 205)
005h	* Condenser 0.22 $\mu$ 50 V (C 210)
005i	* Condenser 1 $\mu$ 10 V (C 207)
006	* Variable Resistor 20 KB (VR 201)
007	* Headphone Transformer 7K 8 $\Omega$ (T 201)

Parts No.	Nomenclature
C10-001	* Oscillator Block Card, Complete
C10-002	* Printed Circuit Plate, Oscillator
003	* Oscillator Coil
004	* Transistor 2 SC 696 (Tr 6, 7)
005a	* Condenser 9000 PF 500 V (C 405)
005b	* Condenser 100 $\mu$ 3 V (C 402)
005c	* Condenser 10 $\mu$ 50 V (C 401)
005d	* Condenser 0.01 $\mu$ 50 V (C 404)
005e	* Condenser 0.047 $\mu$ 50 V (C 403)
005f	* Condenser 220 P (C 406, 407)
006a	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ W 1K $\Omega$ K
006b	* Resistor $\frac{1}{4}$ W 100 $\Omega$ K
006c	* Resistor $\frac{1}{2}$ W 10 $\Omega$ K
007	* Diode SW-05-01
008	* Frame, Oscillator
009	* Nylon Roller

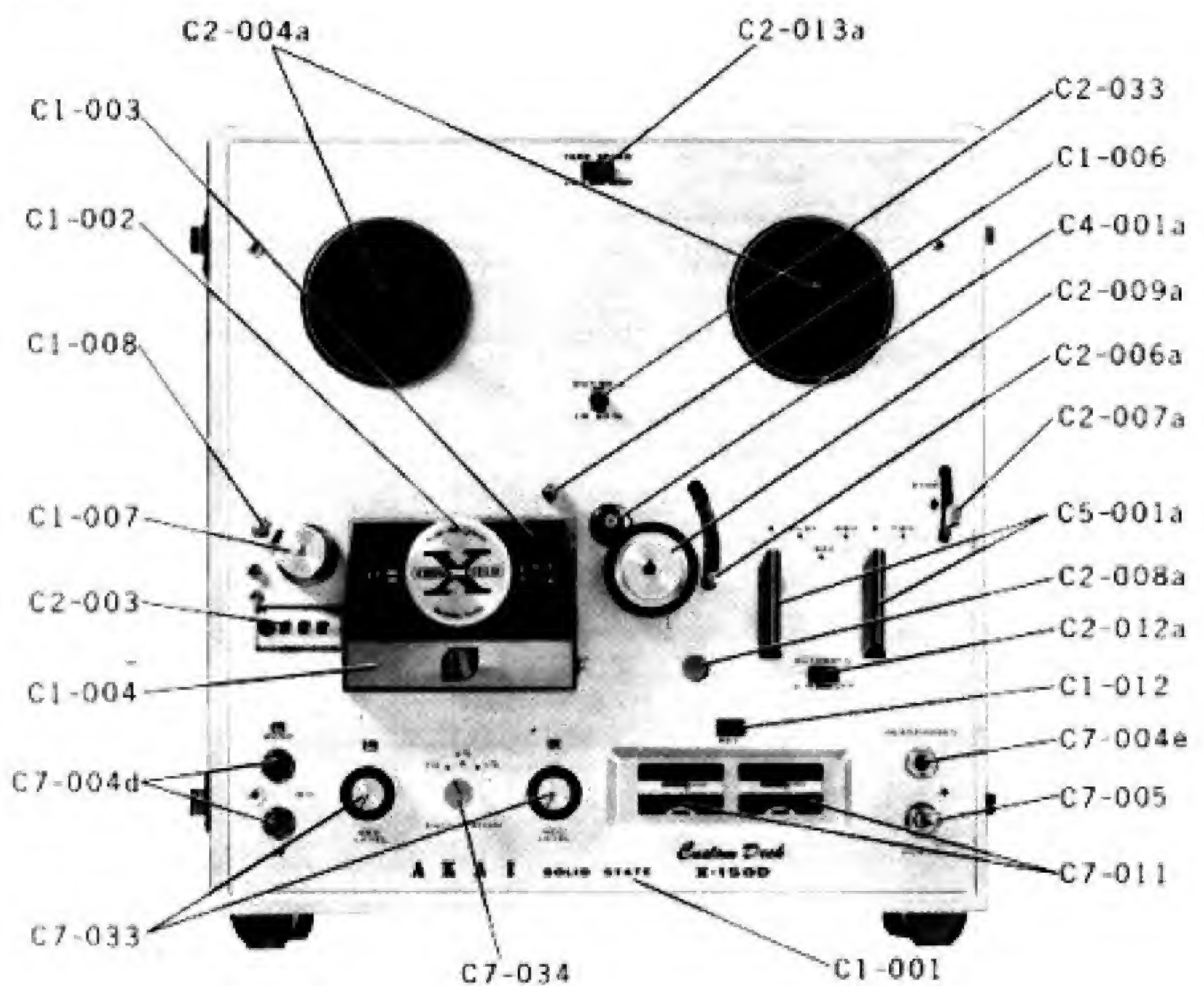


## X. EXPLODED VIEW OF COMPONENT PARTS

### CASE

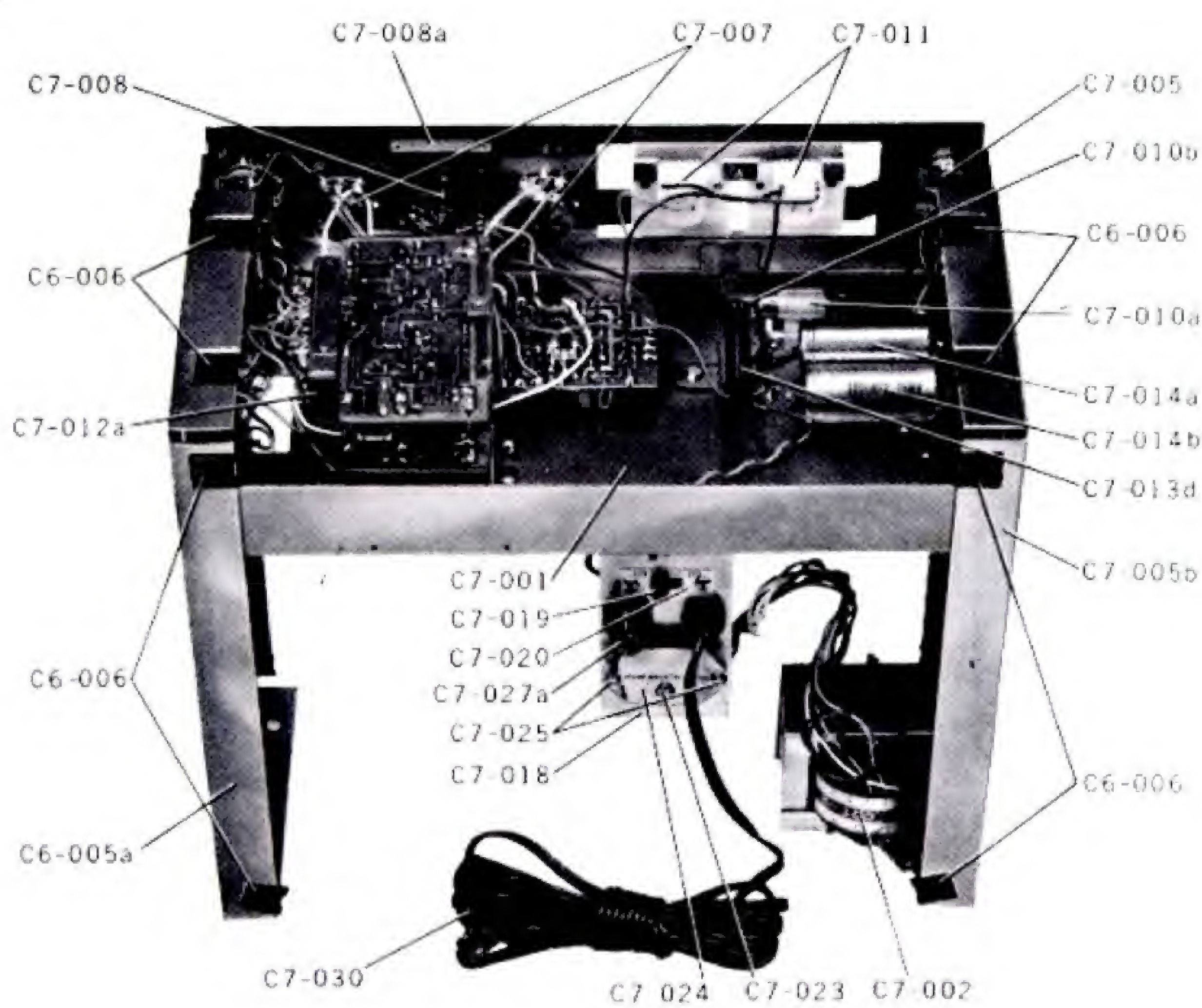


### FRONT PANEL

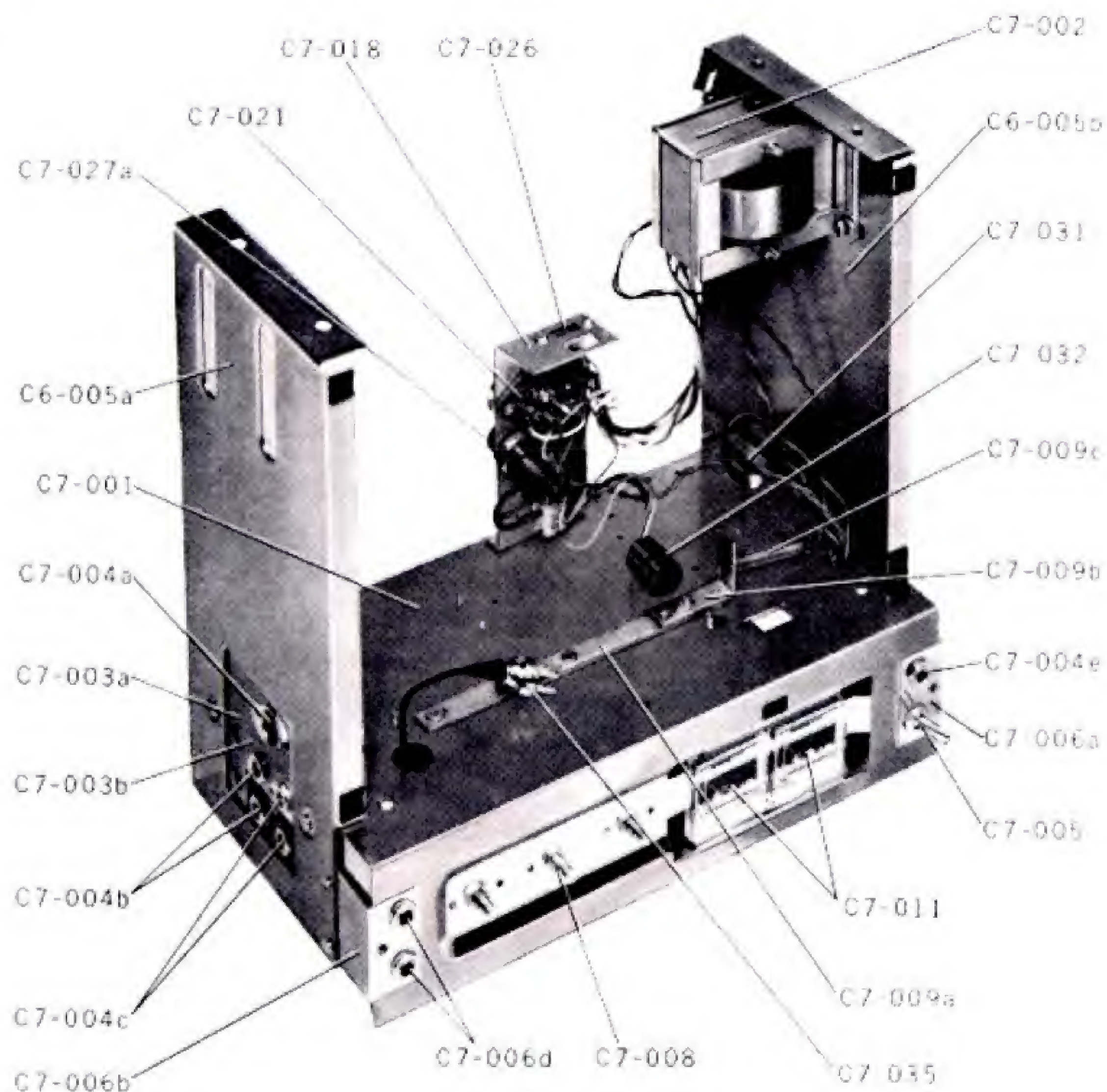




**AMPLIFIER - 1**



**AMPLIFIER - 2**





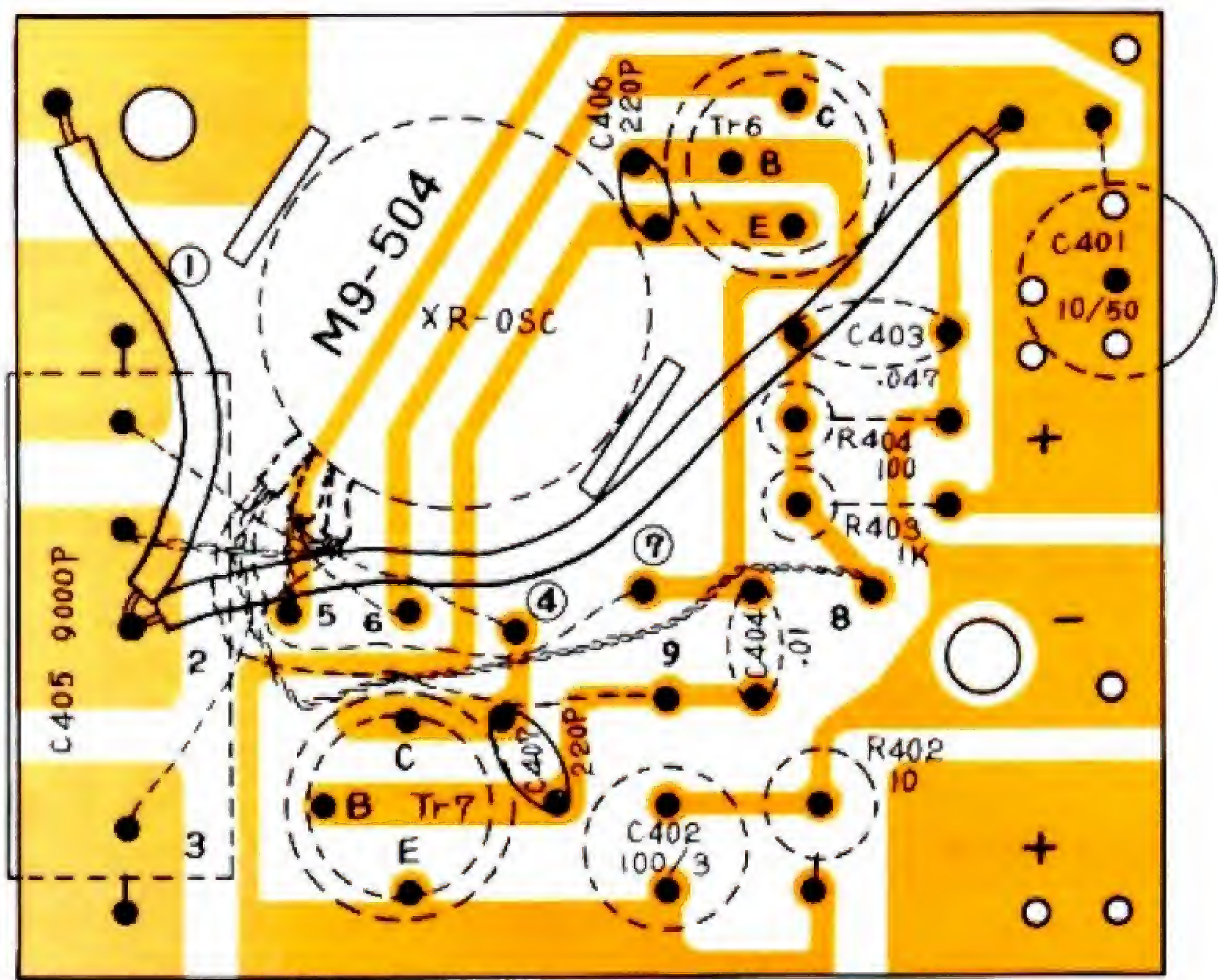
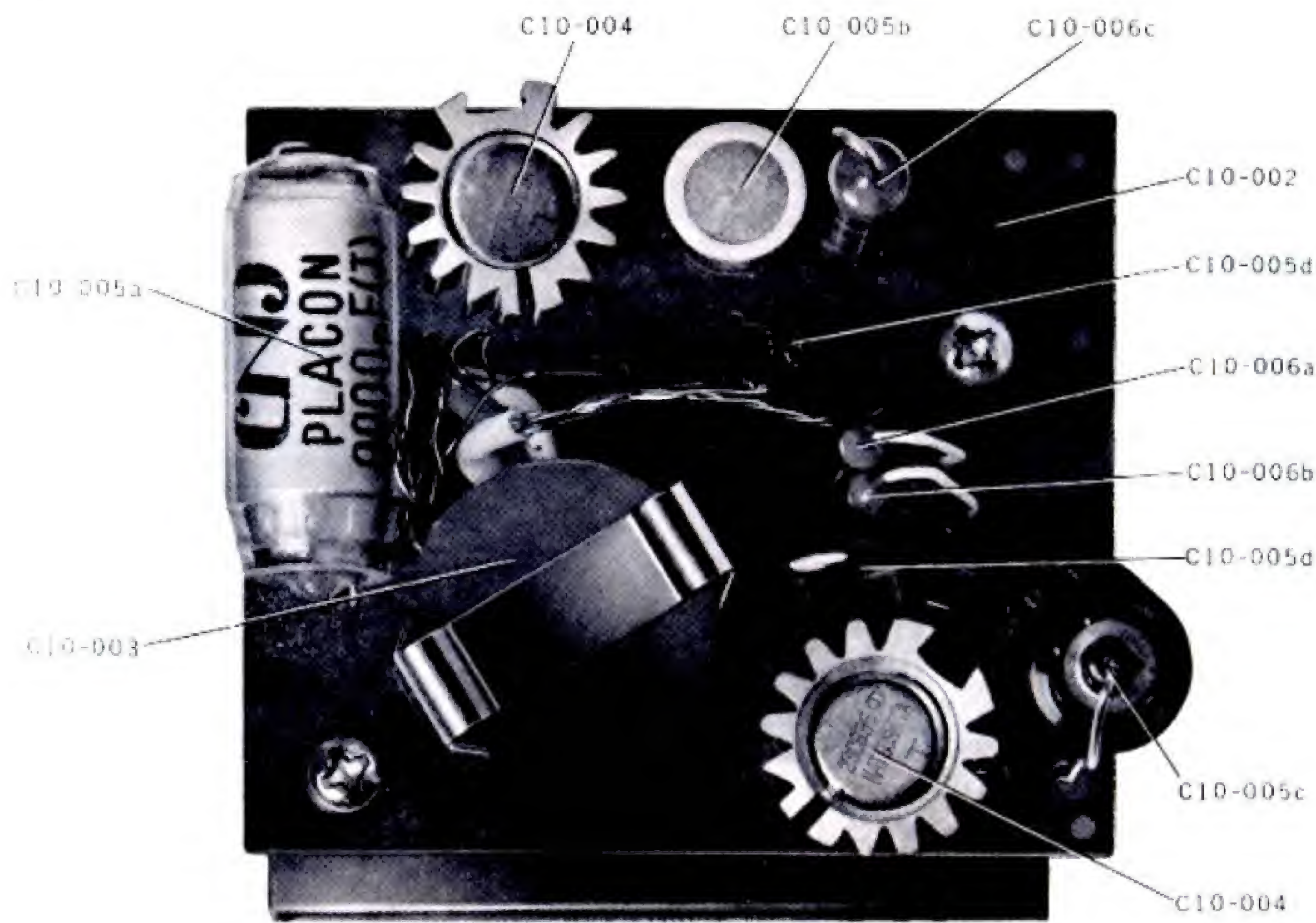








Card Block - 3



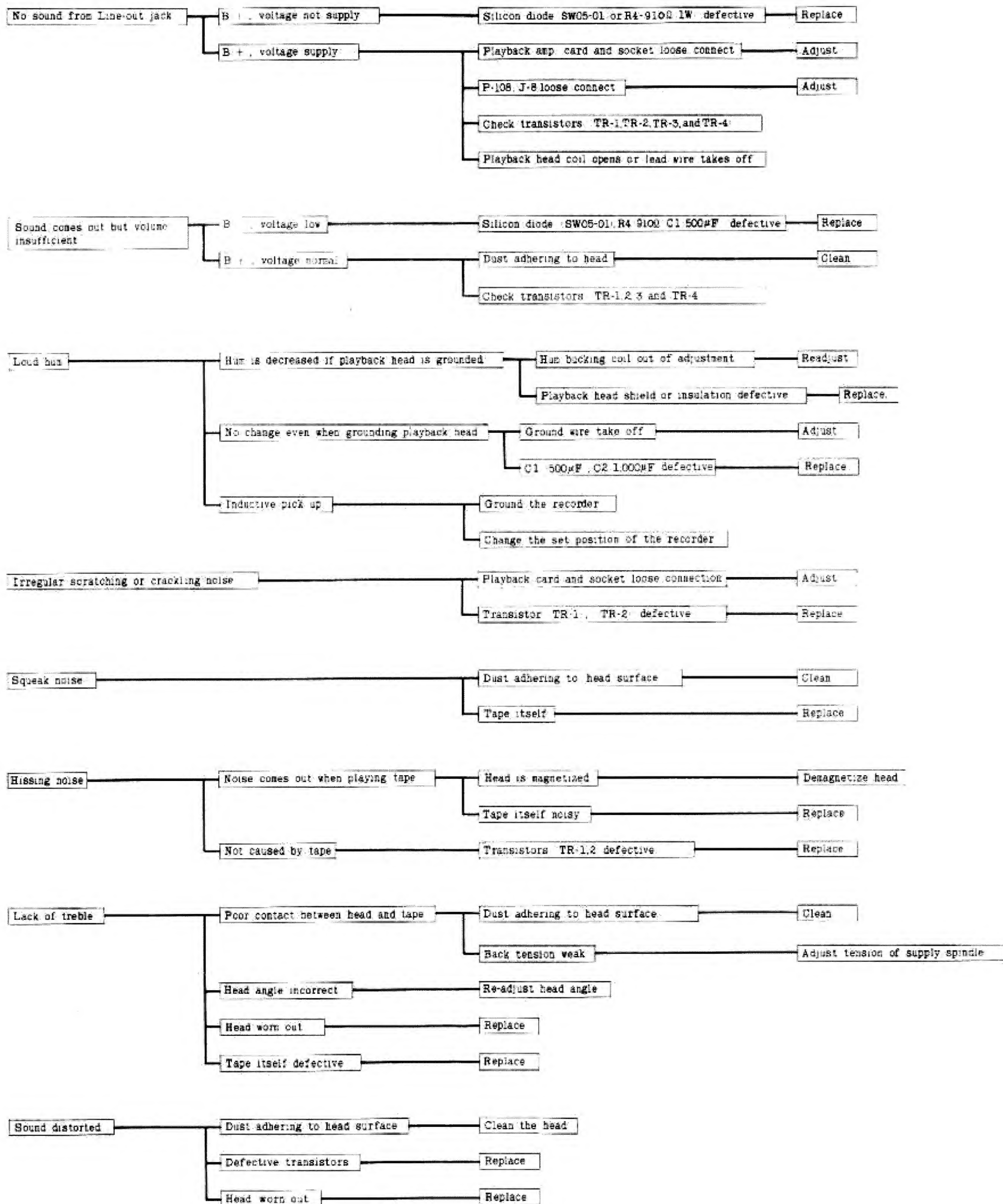
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# XI. TROUBLE SHOOTING CHART

## SECTION "A" TROUBLES WITH AMPLIFIER

### 1. Playback problems. (Unit set in play position.)



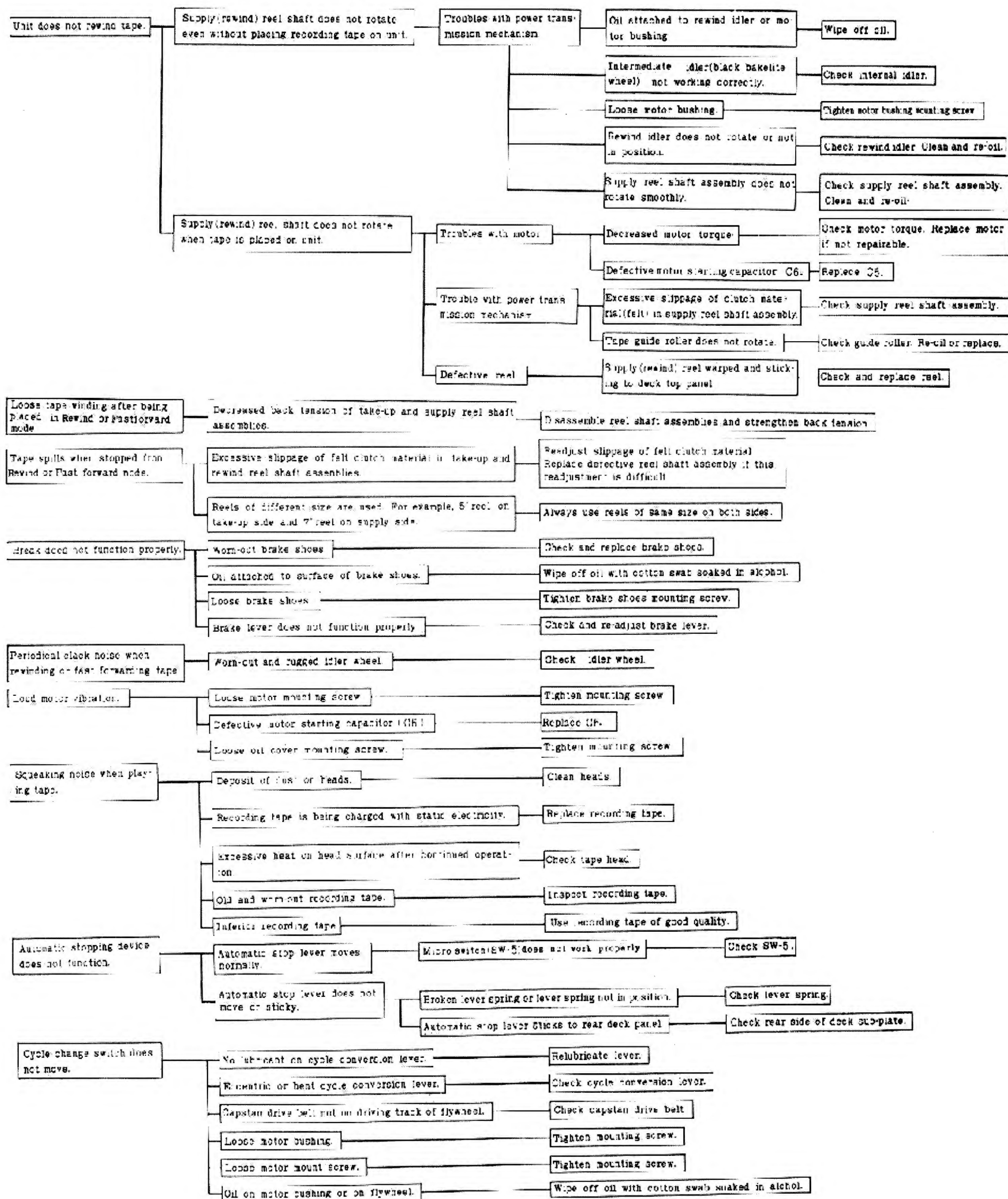


## SECTION "B" TROUBLES WITH TAPE TRANSPORT MECHANISM.





## SECTION "B" TROUBLES WITH TAPE TRANSPORT MECHANISM.





# XIII. CONNECTING DIAGRAM

